

Iraq cripples Iran's Isfahan refinery

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraqi war planes have crippled Iran's biggest operational refinery, sited at Isfahan, but Iranian engineers are working flat-out to put it back on stream, a senior Iranian official said on Tuesday. The refinery, with a capacity of 240,000 barrels per day (bpd), lies about 300 kilometres south of Tehran and was hit by Iraqi raiders earlier this month, the official said. He would give no exact details of damage or when the refinery would be operational again. Oil industry sources in the Gulf said the refinery was damaged seriously and although the Iranians were working round the clock to repair it, this might take at least another month before the plant could start processing again. Meanwhile, Iraq announced its warplanes staged a "successful and effective raid" on installations at the Agha Jari oil field in southwestern Iran. The Iraqi News Agency quoted an unnamed military spokesman as saying all Iraqi warplanes returned safely to base after destroying their targets in the 12:45 p.m. (0945 GMT) attack.

Jordan Times

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Syrian parliament votes out 2 ministers

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The Syrian parliament on Tuesday made a vote of no-confidence against Minister of Industry Ali Tarabulji for his responsibility in a purchase of equipment for his ministry in violation of Syrian laws. The purchase was worth 21 million Syrian pounds. The council voted 177 in favour of the no-confidence vote out of the total 195. Only three opposed the vote and 15 others were absent. The council made a vote of no-confidence on Monday against Minister of Supply Riad Al Haj Khalil blaming him for the deterioration in the "supply situation". One hundred and seventy five deputies voted in favour of no-confidence. According to Syrian law, cabinet members would have to resign in the case of such vote. This brings to four the number of ministers voted out of the cabinet. Minister of Agriculture Mahmoud Kurdi and Construction Minister Riad Baghdadli were censured earlier. Faced with a stagnant economy and rising inflation, President Hafez Al Assad has warned repeatedly he would strike hard against corruption and mismanagement.

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Israeli receives envoys' credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri on Tuesday received the credentials of Abdul Rahman Abdo, the newly-appointed ambassador of Somalia to Jordan, and Mr. John Carter, a newly-appointed ambassador of New Zealand to Jordan. On Monday Mr. Masri received credentials of the newly-appointed non-resident ambassador of Argentina to Jordan, Ernesto Cortes.

Israeli soldier

YRE, Lebanon (R) — An Israeli soldier was wounded when he drove his bulldozer over a mine near the South Lebanon war of Nabatiyeh on Monday, the soldier said. The area forms part of the South Lebanon "security zone" which Israel declared in 1985.

Israeli meets Soviet minister on dams

MASCUS (AP) — Soviet Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Nikolai Vasiliev on Tuesday with Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasm on boost-hydro-electric power capability to help increase agricultural production, the official news agency, SANA, reported. The two met mainly on "strategic hydro-electric projects" in the area of reclaimed, irrigated land, the agency said. It gave no details. But the Soviets are reportedly helping Syria carry out a power and agricultural project under the Damascus government's five-year development plan.

U.S. journalists killed in Afghanistan

LAMABAD (R) — Two American journalists have been reported killed in an ambush near the Afghan capital Kabul, U.S. embassy officials said on Tuesday. They said the incident on 11 or 12 in Sanglakh Valley, east of Kabul, had been reported by the Hezb-i-Islami guerrilla party led by al-Bukhari Hekmatyar, but they did not confirm from any source. The guerrillas identified the two men as Lee Shiro, an independent film maker, and his soundman Jim Lindelof, who had been in Afghanistan for some months to film the war between the Soviet-backed government and the Western-backed rebels.

Sharon reportedly plans to buy building in Arab Jerusalem

EL AVIV (AP) — Ariel Sharon, the right-wing former defence minister who engineered Israel's invasion of Lebanon, plans to buy an apartment building in the east of Arab Jerusalem, a newspaper said Tuesday. The hawkish Sharon, now trade minister, wants to buy the property near the Damascus Gate to express his intention that Jews have the right to settle anywhere in the occupied West Bank, the daily Adashot said in an unattributed report.

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King receives messages from Kuwaiti and Omani leaders on Nov. 8 summit

His Majesty receives Turkish letter on bilateral ties

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Tuesday received messages from Kuwait and Oman dealing with the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

The King also received a message from Turkey dealing with bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

The Kuwaiti message, from the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, was delivered to the King by Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah while the Omani message was handed over by Chief of the Omani Royal Court Seif Ibn Hamad. The King

received the two envoys in separate meetings.

Petra said both messages dealt with issues related to preparations for the Nov. 8 summit in Amman, and the Omani letter emphasised "the need to formulate a united Arab stand to counter the challenges facing the Arab Nation."

The King asked Sheikh Ali to convey his best wishes and greetings to Sheikh Jaber and voiced

Jordan's full support for Kuwait against Iranian threats, Petra said.

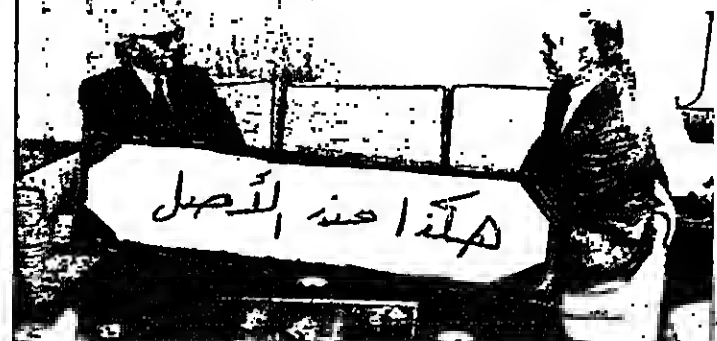
Petra quoted the Omani envoy as telling the King that Sultan Qaboos was looking forward to meeting His Majesty at the Nov. 8 summit for consultation and coordination.

The Omani and Kuwaiti messages were the latest in a series of moves aimed at consultations and coordination among Arab states prior to the summit. Earlier this week, the King received a message from Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Informed sources said on Tuesday that the chief of protocol at the Saudi Foreign Ministry was expected to arrive here on Wednesday on a similar mission.

Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia, along with Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). A statement issued by GCC foreign ministers at the end of a two-day meeting in Riyadh on Sunday condemned Iran for its attacks on Kuwait.

The communique called on the Amman summit to shoulder its responsibilities towards Gulf developments in the context of the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war, which is expected to be one of the main topics to be discussed by the



His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday receives Turkish President Kenan Evren's special envoy, Mr. Turgut Tolman, who delivered to His Majesty a message from the president (Petra photo)

Reagan orders ban on all imports from Iran

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan, seeking to increase economic pressure on Iran, has ordered a ban on all U.S. imports from Iran.

The order Monday came a week after American naval forces retaliated for a missile attack against a U.S.-flagged tanker.

"The measures I am initiating are a direct result of the Iranian government's own actions, including its unprovoked attacks on U.S. forces and U.S. merchant vessels," Mr. Reagan said.

The president directed the State and Treasury departments to institute an outright ban on imports and a partial ban on exports, applying essentially to products with possible military applications.

The measures were announced a week after Mr. Reagan ordered U.S. navy destroyers to bombard an oil platform used by Iran for military purposes, in reprisal for a

Silkworm missile attack on a U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti oil vessel.

The economic sanctions, Mr. Reagan said, "don't reflect any quarrel with the Iranian people. Instead, he cited the Iranian government's 'refusal to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, its continued aggression against non-belligerent nations of the Persian Gulf and its sponsorship of terrorism there and elsewhere in the world.'"

"The ban on imports will take effect as soon as possible," he said, adding that the additional export controls "will go into effect in a week to 10 days."

"Let me emphasise that we are taking these economic measures only after repeated but unsuccessful attempts to reduce tensions with Iran and in response to the continued and increasingly belligerent behaviour of the Iranian government," he said in a statement.

(Continued on page 31)

Uneasy calm in Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Oil shipping including a U.S. navy mini-convoy pulled the Gulf amid an eerie lull in hostilities on Tuesday and diplomats speculated Iran and Iraq might be taking a convenient breather in their "tanker war."

Gulf shippers and diplomats were preoccupied with a sudden quiet that had fallen over the waterway, where last week U.S. navy guns flattened an Iranian oil platform and a missile said to have been fired in retaliation by Iran knocked Kuwait's main super-tanker terminal out of action.

Apart from one quick but minor Iranian speedboat strike on a Panamanian tanker, there have been no reported clashes of any significance along the strategic 850-kilometre-long waterway.

One Gulf diplomat commented: "Last week's chain of events seems to have closed."

"One can never be sure, but both sides seem to be avoiding confrontational types of activity for the time being to show they are willing to go along with peace initiatives."

Although Iran and Iraq have attacked each other's tankers repeatedly as a spinoff of their

seven-year-old land war, shipping sources said on Tuesday Iran had made only one such hit in the last 10 days and Iraq had not even claimed one since Oct. 21.

The United States and Iran have been in conflict since July when tankers from Kuwait hoisted the U.S. flag and began sailing under American navy protection.

The Pentagon said the 13th such convoy, comprising only the 290,085-tonne oil-product super-tanker Middletown and the frigate Ford began steaming north from Dubai on Monday.

There were no reports it had encountered any trouble.

Gulf-based western diplomats speculated that the lull might mean that Iran and Iraq consider themselves roughly even in the seagoing tit-for-tat and thus in a position to court world opinion pending various outside peace efforts.

A U.N. secretary general's report on efforts to bring about a ceasefire was due at the end of the month, and an Arab summit at which some Gulf Arab states might press for sanctions against Iran is scheduled to begin in Amman on Nov. 8.

Israel not to expel Mubarak Al Awad

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel will not expel Mubarak Al Awad, an Arab-American political activist whose defence was taken up by U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, an Israeli official said on Tuesday.

"It has been decided not to deport Awad. His exact status remains to be clarified but he will not be forced to leave," the official, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters.

Dr. Awad, a U.S. citizen of Palestinian origin, recently had his residence permit withdrawn because of political activities against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Dr. Awad, 44, heads the locally-based Palestinian Centre for the Study of Non-Violence, which advocates non-violent tactics as a means of ending Israeli occupation.

Mr. Pickering said on Monday he had taken up Dr. Awad's case with the Israeli authorities. Diplomatic sources said the U.S. embassy felt Israel had no right to bar Dr. Awad from his place of birth.

Mr. Pickering's statement followed an article about Dr. Awad in the Washington Post, whose views are closely followed by Israeli officials.

Dr. Awad was not immediately available for comment on the Israeli decision to expel him.

He has been charged in the past by Israeli courts with trespassing and other offences in connection with acts by his group, such as planting olive trees on Arab land seized by Israeli authorities.

One planting, interrupted by Israeli police, was filmed by a British crew and became a main segment of a documentary film, "Courage Along the Divide," about peace campaigners in the area.

During a visit to Israel by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz last week, Dr. Awad led a demonstration outside his hotel in occupied Jerusalem calling for aid in reunifying divided Palestinian families.

U.S. diplomats openly say they admire Dr. Awad.



His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday receives Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah (left) and Chief of the Omani Royal



Court Seif Ibn Hamad, Sheikh Ali and Mr. Ibn Hamad delivered to His Majesty messages from their leaders (Petra photos)

Jordan goes back to winter time on Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will switch back to winter time following a rather prolonged summer time during which Jordan was running three hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

The switch will take place at midnight on Thursday, Oct. 29, when clocks will be turned back one hour to 11 p.m., according to an official statement issued by the Prime Ministry on Tuesday.

The switching back to winter time was to have taken place on Oct. 1 in accordance with an official statement issued earlier this year when summer time came into force. But this decision was reversed with the intention of saving more fuel and allowing for more exploitation of sunlight during the day.

According to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, an extra one hour of daylight means a saving of 20 per cent in power consumption for lighting in the domestic sector.

U.S. expects summit, INF pact this year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev apparently is willing to hold a summit this year with President Ronald Reagan and to sign a treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF), U.S. officials said Tuesday.

While a date still has not been set, a Moscow statement that "in the nearest future, this agreement will be prepared for signing at the highest level" can only mean Mr. Gorbachev is willing to meet with Mr. Reagan, said an official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Last week, Mr. Gorbachev surprised Secretary of State George P. Shultz by saying he was not prepared to set a date to visit Washington for a third summit with Mr. Reagan. Mr. Shultz said Mr. Gorbachev had asked whether he could expect some sort of agreement on space-based defences.

Mr. Shultz said he could provide no guarantee.

Mr. Gorbachev has cautioned that the U.S. strategic defence initiative, known popularly as "Star Wars," would mean extending the arms race into space.

Mr. Shultz and his advisers had not expected the Soviet leader to bring up the issue as a barrier to a fall summit that Mr. Gorbachev had agreed to last month after talks in Washington between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and Mr. Shultz.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Shevardnadze called in U.S. Ambassador Jack Matlock for a meeting, sparking speculation Moscow could be making a new proposal on a summit.

Ministry denies 'flooding' market with 'low-quality' rice from Egypt

By Salameh B. Ne'matt and Rana Sabbagh
 Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply Tuesday denied reports that it was flooding the market with low quality rice from Egypt and assured citizens that rice from other sources would be available in the market within one month.

Ministry Under-Secretary Abdullah Hawamdeh told the Jordan Times that the ministry

was importing rice from other countries, including Italy, the United States and Spain, and that introducing this rice in the market would begin in one month after the consumption of the Egyptian batch already in the market. He said the timing of introducing the Egyptian rice now and the other kinds later "was done for storage and expiry considerations."

Mr. Hawamdeh was responding to complaints that the Egyptian rice being imported by the ministry, which has a monopoly on the import of such basic food

items, was of bad quality. Mr. Hawamdeh categorically rejected the claims saying the imported Egyptian rice was in conformity with international specifications.

"Our housewives who got used to cooking with other kinds of rice may be having some difficulty with the Egyptian rice," Mr. Hawamdeh agreed. "But it is not a real problem," he said, explaining that Jordan consumes 6,000 tonnes of rice a month and that according to an existing trade

(Continued on page 3)

Wall Street closes higher after gains in Tokyo and Hong Kong

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Stock prices closed higher on Wall Street Tuesday, with the Dow Jones industrial average up about 52 points, following market gains earlier in Tokyo, Hong Kong and London.

The higher prices in New York were in strong contrast to the pessimism Monday, when the Dow suffered its second-worst point loss in history. Shortly after trading began Tuesday, the Dow shot up more than 83 points before slowly slipping back to a closing gain of 52.55, which put it at 1,846.48, according to a preliminary calculation.

Nine stocks were up in price for every eight that were down. Many traders were selling stocks that had made money during the morning.

Wall Street got some good news Tuesday from Washington, where the government reported that orders to factories for "big ticket" durable goods rose 1.1 per cent in September, the first increase since June. And President Ronald Reagan and congressional leaders said they were optimistic negotiations would result in a plan to cut the budget deficit.

Mr. Reagan said the stock market plunge "has alerted us to potential dangers on the economic horizon."

The despair that has gripped the market drove one Wisconsin investor who suffered heavy losses to suicide. Another investor in Miami killed one broker and wounded another before taking his own life (See page 8).

President Reagan called the

stock market turmoil warning of potential danger and the White House continued talks with congressional leaders on ways to cut the country's \$147-billion budget deficit.

The Tuesday market rally began with a 90-point surge that retreated to 26 before rebounding 52 points higher.

Advances edged declines by a small margin on the New York stock exchange, but secondary averages slumped. Volume reached 255 million shares on the big board in a shortened session that ended at 2 p.m. (1900 GMT), two hours early.

IBM also gave a psychological lift to the market by announcing a \$1 billion stock buyback plan. (See page 7).

Superpower navies have 15,000 nuclear warheads

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in an "arms race at sea" that has given the navies of the two superpowers almost 15,000 nuclear warheads and bombs, a private analyst said Tuesday.

While the navies of England, France and China now have about 700 nuclear warheads and bombs combined, "in just the past decade the two superpowers have added over 2,500 nuclear warheads to their naval arsenals, deploying new ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, torpedoes and bombs," according to William Arkin.

"The trend toward deploying more and more weapons at sea is increasing," Arkin wrote in a new study.

As the weaponry increases, he said, more ships operate at a "wartime tempo" during peacetime and more allied countries are drawn into supporting "the naval nuclearised competition between the superpowers."

"Navies, because of their autonomous nature, are more invisible and so far have not been subjected to the same public political scrutiny which has been focused on land-based military forces," Arkin said.

As a result, "today there are no constraints on naval nuclear weapons or operations; no restrictions on the carriage of nuclear weapons or the operations of nuclear propulsion reactors; no prohibited zones for surveillance, steaming or exercises; no outlawed manoeuvres or harassment techniques; and no proscribed

strategies or doctrines."

A frequent critic of President Ronald Reagan's military policies, Arkin is a defence analyst with the Institute for Policy Studies who specialises in the study of nuclear arsenals. The institute is a liberal, Washington-based think tank.

His 46-page study, released Tuesday, is titled "Nuclear Arms Race at Sea," and was written with the admitted goal of supporting the "nuclear free seas" campaign of the environmental group Greenpeace.

While much of the document decries the "nuclearisation" of the world's seas, it does present some unusual statistics.

Arkin concluded, for example, that the United States now has 5,632 nuclear warheads on long-range ballistic missiles deployed on submarines, compared with 2,902 for the Soviet Union.

Both countries, however, have embarked on a huge buildup in "non-strategic" weapons — nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, torpedoes, depth charges, naval artillery and bombs for naval aircraft. The U.S. navy now has 3,715 such weapons, while the Soviet navy has 2,526, Arkin said.

"To deploy such weaponry, the United States has 278 ships in its navy capable of handling some type of nuclear weapon, compared with 624 for the Soviet navy."

The deployment of such weaponry, in turn, has been accompanied by development of new naval strategies that emphasise more aggressive exercises and manoeuvres to ensure preparedness.

W. Europeans agree on closer Gulf cooperation

THE HAGUE (R) — Defence ministers of the Western European Union (WEU) agreed on Tuesday to strengthen coordination of European naval forces in the Gulf, a Dutch defence official said.

The official, who declined to be named, said the ministers of the seven-nation defence group would appoint "points of contact" at senior naval officer level to arrange regular technical meetings to streamline European minesweeping and other operations in the Gulf.

On general security, the WEU was on the verge of announcing a common platform for greater European integration on defence within NATO — the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation — and for improving ties with Eastern Europe.

Five WEU members — Britain, France, Italy, The Netherlands and Belgium — have sent naval ships to the Gulf to help keep sea lanes open for merchant shipping.

West Germany has not sent forces into the Gulf because its constitution prevents it from operating outside NATO and the seventh WEU country, Luxembourg, has no navy.

The official said: "We are not talking of a WEU Gulf taskforce. But the European presence in the Gulf has reached such a level that we cannot avoid having more military-technical coordination."

He could not say if this new form of cooperation would be extended to include the United States.

The WEU was founded in its present form in 1954 and reactivated three years ago to establish a forum for carving out a united European stance on NATO and other defence issues.

The foreign ministers of France,

Britain, and West Germany asked their Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti, current chairman of the U.N. Security Council, to sound out China and the Soviet Union on the Gulf.

An Italian official said the ministers asked Mr. Andreotti to press for new efforts in the United Nations to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

Separately, Italy and The Netherlands agreed to have their chiefs of staff meet to discuss formal cooperation in the Gulf, the Dutch official said.

"Initially, the Italians gave the impression they were in the Gulf only to protect their own commercial shipping interests," the official said. "That impression has now been somewhat dissipated."

The official said future arrangements would not affect the present tactical cooperation between the Belgian, Dutch and British forces in the Gulf.

Giacomelli: UNRWA has ridden out crisis

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) has said it had ridden out a financial crisis which once threatened its future.

Mr. Giorgio Giacomelli, commissioner-general of UNRWA, said in a report to the U.N. Special Political Committee that UNRWA met its budget in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987.

The agency had showed a steady decline in regular contributions since 1980.

But he said seven staff members had been killed during the fiscal year that began in July 1986, bringing to 29 the number of UNRWA staff members killed since 1982.

Hundreds more staff have been reported kidnapped, missing and wounded, including Alec Collet, a New York-based British journalist abducted in 1985, whose alleged captors claim was killed in April 1986.

The UNRWA head said although operational difficulties persisted, income had exceeded expenditures for the first time in several years, returning the agency to fiscal stability.

The United States, followed distantly by Japan and Sweden, leads the list of contributors to the UNRWA with \$67 million pledged to Sept. 30, 1987, according to an agency report.

The agency helps provide food, shelter, education, job training and medical services for over two million Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Jacobsen appeals for release of Beirut hostages

BEIRUT (R) — One-time kidnap victim David Jacobsen has appealed to his former captors, the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad (holy war) group, to release other hostages in Lebanon and hinted at benefits for them if they complied.

"The release of the innocent hostages might bring unexpected positive results," said Jacobsen in a letter to the independent An Nahar daily.

It was published to mark Tuesday's 40th birthday of one of the hostages, U.S. journalist Terry Anderson.

Jacobsen was freed last November with the help of British Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite, himself now one of the kidnap victims.

"Release the hostages unilaterally and without conditions. The Americans, the French and the Englishmen are innocent victims," wrote Jacobsen in his letter dated Oct. 5.

Islamic Jihad is held responsible for the abduction of some of the 27 foreigners missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

It demands the release of 17 Arabs imprisoned in Kuwait for a series of bombings there, including attacks on the U.S. and French embassies, in 1983.

Jacobsen wrote: "You have kidnapped many foreigners in order to gain the release of your friends being held in Kuwait. The policy of the American govern-

ment has not changed since the first kidnapping nor will it change with other acts of violence."

Addressing a man he called only "hajj," Jacobsen said: "As one of the leaders of Islamic Jihad and Hizbollah, you must consider not just the welfare of the 17 men in Kuwait, but of the millions of innocent Muslims."

Hizbollah (Party of God), another radical pro-Iranian group, has denied any link to the kidnappings.

"Please release the hostages before we reach the point of irreversible regret," said Jacobsen, the English text of whose letter was made available to Reuters by An Nahar.

In Buffalo, New York, Anderson's sister said she was trying to develop a new approach toward winning the release of her brother because "silence isn't working."

"I've tried to stay out of the spotlight for almost a year," Peggy Say said on Monday. "But I'm no longer sure that's the best thing to do."

Mrs. Say said she was no sure of what new approach she might take. She said, however, that she was encouraged by the formation of a group of journalists in Washington committed to winning Anderson's release.

The journalists' group is scheduled to meet soon with the Iranian ambassador to the United Nations, Iran is believed to have ties to the terrorist group holding

Anderson.

The group is also taking part in an observance of Anderson's 40th birthday Tuesday at the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, she said.

Mrs. Say was in Buffalo on Monday to accept a proclamation from local officials designating this week as "Don't Forget Terry Anderson Week."

Mrs. Say has aggressively sought to attract attention to the plight of her brother and other U.S. hostages. She met with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials to urge them to do more to win their release and promoted the cause of the hostages in the media.

But earlier this year, amid the Iran-contra scandal in Washington, Mrs. Say withdrew from public attention.

"I was very sensitive to criticism that maybe my high profile was somehow not in the best interests of the hostages," said Mrs. Say, who lives in nearby Batavia, New York. "I've done it their (the critics') way... Now it's time to try something else."

Mrs. Say said she felt compelled not to give up efforts to win her brother's release.

A photo of Anderson, released by his captors last week, showed that he had not given up and was apparently in good health, she said. "His expression in that photo was one of absolute defiance. He's not giving up, so we

can't either."

Arafat talks of movement on hostages

TUNIS (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat, speaking to reporters in Tunis, said there could be some movement soon on the question of hostages in Lebanon.

"In the near future, something will happen," the PLO leader said during a Monday night meeting with participants in the 21st Congress of the International Union of Journalists of the French Language Press.

"Don't ask me any more," Mr. Arafat urged the journalists, adding that "in the past the PLO has deployed discreet efforts, without publicity, to contribute to the release of hostages. I hope that we will continue in this direction."

Mr. Arafat also said he would be willing to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir or any other Israeli leader to discuss peace, but "only in the framework of an international conference on the Middle East."

He also confirmed that there have been exchanges of messages between the Palestinian organisation and the Syrian government, whose relations have been troubled since 1983, but he refused to reveal the nature of the exchange.

Tunisian president reshuffles cabinet

TUNIS (R) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba partially reshuffled his cabinet on Tuesday, less than a month after naming a new prime minister, creating new posts to oversee the economy.

The 84-year-old leader split the existing Planning and Finance Ministry into two and established an Economy Ministry, the Tunisian news agency TAP said.

Former Trade and Industry Minister Salaheddine Ben M'Barek becomes economy

minister. Former Secretary of State Nouri Zorgati gets the finance portfolio with another former secretary of state, Mohamed Ghannouchi, appointed planning minister.

Ex-Planning and Finance Minister Ismail Khelil becomes Central Bank governor, a post which will now have ministerial rank.

The new Economy Ministry is to have two secretaries of state, one responsible for trade and industry and the other for energy

and mines. The job of trade and industry minister has been abolished.

Mr. Bourguiba also appointed a new Youth and Sports Minister, Fouad Mehazaa, in place of Hamed Karoui, who was given the job of director of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD).

The latest changes follow a flurry of recent appointments, including that of General Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali as prime minister and interior minister on Oct. 2.

Kuwait to train civilians to defend against attacks

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait will train civilian volunteers to help defend its territory and installations after a spate of Iranian missile attacks and the bombing of an airline office in the heart of the capital, a military official was quoted Tuesday as saying.

President Ronald Reagan moved to ban all U.S. imports from Iran, citing "the continued and increasingly belligerent behaviour" of the Tehran government in the Gulf.

The English-language Kuwait Times quoted Civil Defence Director Col. Khalid Al Qudus as saying 317 young people had already approached his department and volunteered to defend the country.

He said the first stage of training, involving only Kuwaiti nationals, would begin next week. Foreigners who live in Kuwait will also be included in the training programme, but at a later stage, Col. Qudus said.

The programme was in addition to other defence measures and the timing was not meant to

be related to the latest Iranian attacks, he said.

But added that "if the programme coincides with the recent escalation" of tension in the Gulf, "then it calls for enthusiasm in its implementation from both the leadership and the citizens."

The Arabic-language Al Anbaa daily quoted the Managing Director of the Kuwait Oil Co., Yaqouh Youssef Al Douh, as saying several unspecified measures had been taken to protect oil installations.

Mr. Douh also called on Kuwaitis to guard their workplaces, oil installation or not. "If every citizen undertakes his duty in this respect there will be no way for messing around by weaklings," he said.

The calls for vigilance appeared aimed at preventing attacks inside Kuwait by Iranian-trained saboteurs rather than countering external threats.

Three Iranian missiles have hit Kuwaiti oil facilities since Oct. 15.

China attacks U.S. Senate, denies blame for Gulf tension

PEKING (R) — China's official news agency has accused the U.S. Senate of an "outrageous attempt" to blame China for tension in the Gulf and of pressuring Peking by obstructing supplies of military technology.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) denied China had sold Iran Silk worm guided missiles, which U.S. officials say are being used to attack oil tankers in the Gulf.

"The charges against China represent a bid to make people believe that the rising tension in the Gulf is China's fault and not the result of the escalation of the Gulf war and the military involvement of the big powers," a commentary said.

"This outrageous attempt to shift the blame to China will never succeed," it added. The article called the Senate's request for a review of a \$528-million agreement to supply military hardware to China "the height of absurdity."

"It is difficult indeed for people to understand these actions..."

Some Americans regard technology transfer to China as a favour and want to use it as a lever for bringing pressure to bear on the Chinese government," it said.

On Tuesday Vice-Minister of China's State Science and Technology Commission Zhu Lian told a news conference: "The U.S. act is totally unacceptable."

She also said the U.S. restricted normal academic exchanges involving Chinese scholars in the U.S., but did not elaborate.

U.S. officials last week quoted intelligence reports saying China had directly sold 30 to 35 of the surface-to-surface Silk worm missiles to Iran.

A Western diplomat in Peking said the missile row was likely to be long-running irritant in Sino-U.S. relations, already soured this month over congressional allegations of human rights violations by China in Tibet.

"The Chinese have firmly denied selling the missiles, and are sticking to that line. The problem is nobody believes them," he said.

Okinawa to replace Guadalcanal in Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — The U.S. assault carrier Okinawa will replace its sister ship, the Guadalcanal, on minesweeping and escort duty in the Gulf, U.S. military sources said Monday.

The Okinawa is due in the region in about three weeks to take over from the Guadalcanal, which arrived on Aug. 15 with eight Navy RH-53D Sea Stallion minesweeper helicopters.

"The helicopters will continue to operate from the Okinawa after it joins the navy's Middle East Force in the Gulf, the sources said. They asked not to be named."

The Sea Stallions are used to clear waters ahead of the navy-escorted convoys of U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers.

They were at work Monday as the 13th convoy, consisting of the 290,285-tonne oil products carrier Middletown, headed up the waterway toward Kuwait.

Pentagon officials said the Okinawa, whose home port is San Diego, California, is currently at the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines. The Guadalcanal will return to its home port of Norfolk, Virginia.

Jewish bomber gets 10 years in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — Vincent Vancier, the former self-proclaimed leader of the Jewish Defence League, was sentenced to 10 years in jail for a series of bombings in the New York area since 1984.

"That is just not acceptable behaviour in civilised society," said U.S. District Judge J. Leo Glasser. "You don't go bombing people, innocent people, to make a point."

Judge Glasser said the sentence imposed Monday on Vancier was to punish him for his acts and to deter other groups from using violence. The judge also cited Vancier's previous record, which included a conviction involving firebombing in 1979.

Vancier, 30, said in a statement to the court: "I have no justification for what I did. I deserve to be punished. For 15 years, I've known nothing but failure and frustration in everything we've

done."

In an earlier proceeding on Monday, Judge Glasser sentenced former JDL member Murray Young, 60, who pleaded guilty to racketeering charges with Vancier last August, to a five-year jail sentence. Another defendant and JDL member, Jay Cohen, 24, who also admitted to participating in the bombings, committed suicide in September.

The charges against them said they carried out a series of firebombings in New York City between 1984 and 1986, including an attack at Avery Fisher Hall on Oct. 20, 1986, the day the Moscow State Symphony was to appear.

Judge Glasser sentenced a fourth defendant, Sharon Katz, 44, on Monday to a three-year suspended sentence, six months house arrest, five years on probation and fined her \$5,000 for her role in a tear-gas grenade attack

at the Metropolitan Opera House at Lincoln Centre during a performance of the Soviet Moseyev Dance Company Sept. 2, 1986.

Miss Katz pleaded guilty to assaulting the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, who was injured in the attack, but she denied throwing the grenade. She could have been sentenced to up to three years in a jail and fined \$5,000.

The FBI said Miss Katz carried the grenade into the opera on instructions from Vancier. Cohen was accused of tossing the grenade into the opening night performance, attended by 4,000. Twenty people were hurt.

The JDL was founded by Meir Kahane in 1968 to oppose and Semitism. Vancier and Cohen founded a separate group, Jewish Direct Action, in July 1983, which merged with the JDL two years later.

KGB may have framed Demjanjuk — witness

TEL AVIV (AP) — A defence witness in John Demjanjuk's Nazi war crimes trial said Tuesday the Soviet Union may have framed the retired U.S. auto worker and a conviction in the case would reflect badly on Israel.

The Soviet secret police often have used forged Nazi documents to try to defame "ordinary people" like Demjanjuk, testified Abraham Shifrin, an Israeli expert on the KGB.

Shifrin, 64, was called by the defence to try to prove a key piece of prosecution evidence, Demjanjuk's alleged Nazi identity card, was forged by the Soviets, who supplied it to the prosecution.

Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk, 67, is charged with being "Ivan the terrible," who operated gas chambers at the Treblinka Camp in Nazi-held Poland. Some 850,000 people were killed at the camp in 1942 and 1943.

The halting, retired auto worker claims he is a victim of mistaken identity and was a prisoner of war during 1942 and 1943 at a camp in Cheim, near Treblinka.

Shifrin, testifying in a movie theater converted into a courtroom before an audience of about 100, indicated the KGB may have framed Demjanjuk in order to launch a campaign against the Jewish state if the defendant is convicted.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77311-19	
21:55 News Summary	22:00 Evening Show Continued
22:00 News Summary	22:05 Evening Show Continued
22:57 News Headlines	23:57 Close Down
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30 Koran	15:50 Review of programmes
16:00 Wordie Woodpecker	16:30 Small Wonder
17:00 Arabic series	18:00 Local programme
19:00 Programme review	20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series	21:00 Cultural programme
22:00 Wrestling	22:30 News in Arabic
23:00 Wrestling contd.	

PROGRAMME TWO	
17:30 "Malou Au Zenith"	19:00 News in French
19:15 A Journa'l Tuin en Jordanie	19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 Sport Magazine	20:30 News in Arabic
21:30 Valence	22:00 Hovies
22:00 News in English	22:30 Hunter
23:10 Howard Commission	

RADIO JORDAN 885 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 480 KHz. 31K Tel: 77411-19	
07:00 Light Music	07:30 News
08:00 Morning Show	10:00 News Summary
10:00 Morning Show Contd.	11:00 Men from the Ministry
11:30 Songs from Movies	12:00 News Summary
12:05 News	12:05 Readings
13:00 Pop Session	13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session	14:00 News Bulletin
14:00 Instrumentals	14:30 Easy Listening
15:00 Concert Hour	15:00 News in Summary
16:05 Instrumentals	16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Jordan Weekly	17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary	18:05 Science Report
18:30 Music	19:00 News Digest
19:30 Date with a Star	20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary	21:05 Evening Show Contd.

07:00 Light Music	07:30 News
08:00 Morning Show	10:00 News Summary
10:00 Morning Show Contd.	11:00 Men from the Ministry
11:30 Songs from Movies	12:00 News Summary
12:05 News	12:05 Readings
13:00 Pop Session	13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session	14:00 News Bulletin
14:00 Instrumentals	14:30 Easy Listening
15:00 Concert Hour	15:00 News in Summary
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CROWN PRINCE VISITS RIFA'I: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday called at the Prime Ministry and met for a while with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai (Petra photo)

Condolences pour in over death of Lantini

AMMAN (J.T.) — The body of Dr. Romano Lantini, who served as head of the delegation of the European Community (EC) Commission in Jordan, will be flown to Brussels on Thursday. Dr. Lantini died of an embolism (blood clot) on Monday morning. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday called at the director of his office, Shihab Madi, to offer his condolences to Mr. Marcello Palmieri, the acting head of the EC delegation, on the death of Dr. Lantini.

In addition, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid called Mr. Palmieri to offer his sympathy. The EC delegation was visited by a large number of ministers, heads of diplomatic missions in Amman, senior officials and prominent Jordanian personalities offering their sympathies.

Among those to pay their respect was Minister of Foreign Affairs Taher Al Masri, who called at the EC office as the head of an official Jordanian delegation to present his sympathy on the death of Dr. Lantini. Mr. Masri was accompanied by Mr. Samir Kbalifa, director of the Foreign Ministry's protocol department and Mr. Mazen Nashasbib, director of the consular department.

The EC delegation also received cables of condolences from different organisations. A memorial service will be held at the chapel of the Italian Hospital today.

Prime Minister receives Canadian ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Tuesday held separate talks with the Canadian ambassador to Jordan, Michael Bell, and the Swiss ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Harold Bomer.

Mr. Rifai discussed with the two ambassadors the scope of bilateral cooperation and means to strengthen relations.

Earlier, ambassador Bell held talks with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudia. The focus of the talks between Mr. Dudia and the ambassador was Jordan's programme for development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The minister told Mr. Bell that the projects are designed to uphold the steadfastness of the Arab population living under Israeli rule. Mr. Dudia explained the different stages which have so far been implemented in the course of the development programme.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the conditions of Arab inhabitants living under Israeli occupation. Mr. Dudia also spoke about arbitrary Israeli measures taken against the Arab citizens.

Newly-elected UNESCO chief meets Arab officials

PARIS (Petra) — Federico Mayor, the newly-elected director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) met in Paris on Tuesday with heads of Arab delegations taking part in the annual UNESCO meetings.

Minister of Education, Thugan Hindawi, who is representing Jordan at the annual event, made a speech at the meeting with Mr. Mayor, in which he emphasised Jordan's and the other Arab countries' interest in cooperating with UNESCO, in order to assist

the organisation in carrying out its humanitarian mission of promoting understanding among the nations of the world towards the goal of peace.

At the meeting, a general review of the UNESCO's programmes to be implemented during Mr. Mayor's mandate was presented. These plans include projects to be carried out in Arab Jerusalem, as UNESCO will seek to provide protection to the holy city's cultural heritage and educational institutions, which are being victimised by arbitrary Israeli measures.

Prominent Italian relief and peace worker to visit

By Rania Atalla
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Mrs. Mariapia Fanfani, wife of Italian interior minister, Mr. Amintore Fanfani, and president of the National Women's Committee of the Italian Red Cross, will begin a visit to Jordan on Friday.

During her two-day visit, Mrs. Fanfani will meet with her Jordanian counterpart, president of the Jordanian Red Crescent, Mr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, and will tour the Schneller refugee camp, as well as the Italian and Red Crescent hospitals.

humanitarian services in various countries afflicted by war or natural calamities.

She worked in Romania during the 1977 earthquake, in the Dominican Republic during the 1979 cyclone and in Russia, where she helped victims of the Chernobyl disaster. Mrs. Fanfani also worked in Lebanon for some time.

In 1985, she organised the "Peace Ship" mission, which brought 6,500 tonnes of relief aid materials to 18 African countries. Mrs. Fanfani also founded the Italian "We for Them" association, which operates relief missions for the needy in the world, providing medicine, food and other assistance.

Lawzi, Fayeze discuss Middle East issues with Finnish parliamentarians

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A Finnish parliamentary delegation wound up their two-day official visit to Jordan while stressing that a settlement to the Middle East conflict cannot be postponed until a solution to the Iran-Iraq war is reached.

"I perfectly agree with the Jordanian point of view that one can't postpone the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict in order to make a solution for other Arab problems (the Iran-Iraq war)," said Markus Aaltonen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Finnish Parliament.

Mr. Aaltonen made this assessment to the Jordan Times after he and his accompanying delegation were briefed on Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the Palestinian cause, the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in the Gulf by Upper House (Senate) and Lower House of Parliament speakers, Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akel Al Fayeze, respectively.

The six-member Finnish foreign affairs parliamentary delegation left for Cairo on Tuesday, to begin the third leg of their Middle East fact-finding mission. They arrived in Amman from Syria on Monday. After Cairo, they will fly to Tel Aviv.

Though they had a short, 36-hour stop in Amman, the delegation got a well-rounded picture of the 1986-1990 socio-economic development plan for Jordan's East and West Banks, the general political situation in the Middle East and the Kingdom's efforts to secure peace and stability in the region.

Mr. Aaltonen pledged Finland would "exert maximum efforts" on the international level to push for the convening of an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict to be attended by the five permanent United Nations Security Council members and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He said his country has had "a clear stand on the Middle East conflict; it should be solved on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338."

Their visit to the Kingdom is the first-ever by Finnish parliamentarians, and follows a recent state-visit to Helsinki by His Majesty King Hussein.

In their separate and consecutive meetings with the Finnish guests, both Mr. Lawzi and Mr. Fayeze talked extensively about

the dimensions of the Arab-Israeli problem, and the inhuman and illegitimate policies practised by the Israeli authorities against Palestinians living in the occupied Arab land.

Israel, Mr. Lawzi said, was the party responsible for aborting all peaceful efforts to solve the Middle East dispute. "Israel has constantly refused to accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 because it wants to have both land and peace and does not want to negotiate with the concerned parties to the conflict on the basis of peace in exchange for land," said Mr. Lawzi.

Mr. Fayeze said the Israeli right-wing government of Premier Yitzhak Shamir was the "stumbling block" to peace efforts in the area since it refuses to accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for the prospective international peace conference on the Middle East. Despite worldwide support for convening the international peace conference to secure just and durable peace in the region, "the Israeli intransigence has aborted all international efforts and remains a stumbling block in the way of convening the conference," said Mr. Fayeze.

Both speakers called on Finland to support Jordan's peace efforts, spearheaded by King Hussein, to put an end to the Middle East conflict and to the Iran-Iraq war.

"Arabs," Mr. Lawzi said, "are not jeopardising peace efforts. We want our friends in the world to define the party that has been hindering all international and Arab efforts towards that direction."

Answering a question on prospects for convening the conference in an atmosphere of mixed pessimism and optimism over its outcome, Mr. Lawzi said: "We believe that only talks and dialogue would lead to the settlement of any problem. There are no ready-made solutions... and if we fail once, we can succeed by continuing to hold on to the conference and to find solutions through negotiations."

Touching on the importance of the extraordinary Arab summit, scheduled to open in Amman on Nov. 8, both speakers said, the meeting was a step towards achieving pan-Arab solidarity and unity in light of the dangerous situation in the Gulf. They stressed the need for taking more efficient steps to end the Iran-Iraq war through implementing U.N. Resolution 598.

On the Iran-Iraq war, both

speakers cautioned against the continuation of the seven-year old conflict and urged Finland and other friendly nations to talk Iran into accepting the U.N. resolution of July 20.

They said the Iran-Iraq war has taken a new dimension and was posing threats to international peace, stability and security, following the widening of the war due to Iranian assaults on a number of Arab Gulf countries and the presence of numerous foreign powers in the Gulf.

"The escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, and the direct interference of the foreign countries' fleets in the Gulf war certainly portrays the true picture of the critical situation in the region and the threats posed to worldwide peace and stability," said the Senate speaker.

Answering a query, Mr. Lawzi said the policies of both Iran and Israel were alike: "The two countries have refused to accept the international peaceful resolutions [242, 338 in the case of Israel and 598 in the case of Iran]; they don't want to arrive at any solutions."

Replying to an argument that the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war would delay any peace efforts to end the Middle East problem, Mr. Lawzi said: "Any advancement made in one problem would certainly affect the other in a positive way. But if we want to wait until one problem is solved to end the other, then none of the two conflicts would be ironed out."

"Let's deal with every issue separately," said Mr. Lawzi.

During the two meetings, which were attended by a number of senators and deputies who are members of the two Houses' committees on foreign affairs, the Jordanian and Finnish sides discussed the prospects for cementing bilateral ties on all levels.

Mr. Aaltonen said King Hussein's visit to Helsinki, and his meetings with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, "opened new scopes for bilateral cooperation for the benefit of the two peoples."

Finland's ambassador to Damascus is accredited to Jordan, and Finnish-Jordanian affairs are handled by the honorary consul of Finland in Jordan, Mr. Naman Rusheidat.

On Tuesday, the six Finnish parliamentarians, accompanied by officials from the Finnish Foreign Ministry, visited the Baqaa refugee camp. Later, they attended a luncheon hosted in their honour by Mr. Fayeze.

Karak-Tafleh projects reviewed

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan Al Jaber to discuss projects that will be implemented in the Karak-Tafleh region from now until the year 2005.

No less than 40 projects for developing public and social services will be implemented during this period, according to the minister, who spoke at the meeting.

He said that at least JD 1.52 billion will be invested in these projects, which will be carried out

in stages.

The Karak-Tafleh region will be divided into three zones: rural, urban and badia. Most of the investments will be made in agriculture and will focus on schemes for developing soil, livestock and pasture land, according to the minister. In addition, he said, no less than 74,900 hectares of land will be planted with trees during this period.

Out of the 40 projects to be implemented in the Karak-Tafleh region six will be given priority, in accordance with plans reviewed at the meeting. One of these projects will be for growing

fruit trees with the purpose of producing some 18,000 tonnes of apples a year.

The plan also envisages the region as a regional tourist centre, centering on the Karak Crusader Citadel and museum.

The plan also entails developing the Wadi Dana mineral springs as a spa, in accordance with a plan prepared by a team of Japanese and Jordanian specialists. Several senior officials from the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment were present at the meeting.

Int'l association recognises society

AMMAN — The Executive Bureau of International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPIPI) recommended, in its last meeting in Dublin on Sept. 12, 1987, which was attended by presidents of world professional organisations as well as the president of Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Production (ASPIP), that ASPIP become a recognised

member of AIPIPI.

The secretary-general of AIPIPI, Dr. Alfred Briner, announced in a letter addressed to Mr. Talal Abu Ghazaleh, president of ASPIP, that the bureau's recommendation for the recognition of ASPIP was put on the agenda for the annual meeting, which will be held in Sydney, Australia in April 1988.

The recommendation includes

recognising all members of ASPIP as members of AIPIPI.

On this occasion, the secretary-general of AIPIPI said, "I feel happy that in this manner, our association can feel assured on a full and effective representation from the Arab countries, and we look forward to a future close, excellent and mutually beneficial cooperation with all our respective members."

Swedish archbishop to meet religious leaders here as part of Mideast tour

By a Reporter

AMMAN — Sweden's archbishop, Dr. Bertil Werkstroem, will visit Jordan from Oct. 30 to Nov. 2 as part of an extensive inspection and study tour in Evangelical and Lutheran Churches in the Middle East. Archbishop Werkstroem will be accompanied by Bishop Martin Loennebo and a delegation of five people.

Sweden's Lutheran Evangelical Church is the national church of Sweden, to which almost the entire population of eight million belongs.

The inspection and study tour in the Middle East is part of the

wide international contacts maintained by the Swedish church to many countries. In Amman, the Swedish archbishop will first pay a visit to the new Lutheran Evangelical Good Shepherd Church in West Amman, inaugurated only last August.

Archbishop Werkstroem and his delegation will be arriving from Cyprus, Egypt and Syria and will later continue on to Jerusalem.

"In Amman, the archbishop hopes for ecumenical contacts with representatives of other denominations," a spokesman for the Swedish embassy said Tuesday. "He will call on Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad

Mheilan, and at a reception in the Swedish embassy, he will meet leaders of Orthodox, Catholic, Syrian, Armenian and other churches. Muslim religious leaders will also be invited," the spokesman said.

The archbishop will preach in English during a service in the Good Shepherd Church on Sunday Nov. 1. Bishop Martin Loennebo will preach the night before at the Rainbow Congregation. After meeting other religious personalities in Amman, Archbishop Werkstroem will visit the Swedish home in Sweileh, which receives its main support from Christian circles in Sweden.

Jordan, Kuwait sign KD7m loan agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) on Tuesday signed an agreement under which the KFAED will lend Jordan about KD 7 million to help finance the second phase of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

The project, being implemented by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), is designed to help meet the growing demand for power in the industrial, agricultural and domestic sectors, according to a JEA spokesman.

The agreement on the loan was signed by Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan and Mr. Badr Al Humeidi, the KFAED general manager, who arrived in Amman Monday for the signing of the agreement and talks with Jordanian officials.

The project entails adding two thermal generating units to the Aqaba station, each with a capacity of 130 megawatts. The two units will be fuelled by diesel oil; but, later, this could be switched

to coal, according to plans. The project also entails laying down the infrastructure and providing equipment to raise the efficiency of the power line carrying electricity from the station to Amman, the main power-consuming centre. Once the project has been completed, the electric power will reach Amman at a rate of 400 kilovolts.

According to a JEA source, the Kuwaiti loan will cover 10.6 per cent of the total cost of the project, which is due to become operational by the middle of 1991. The source added that work on the second phase of the station will start by the end of this year.

The KFAED has contributed to a number of development projects in the Kingdom, including

the first phase of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

Last May, the KFAED announced that it will lend Jordan JD 4.3 million to help finance the construction of an important road in the Aqaba region. The project includes the construction of a 26-kilometre road to the Aqaba coast connecting Wadi Al Yilem to the coastal road, in the vicinity of the industrial region in the south of Aqaba.

The scheme also included the construction of a 6.2-kilometre road connecting with the container terminal at the port and four interconnections, in addition to flood protection works, bridges and drainage facilities.

The loan, which carries an annual interest rate of three per cent is repayable in 19 years, including a three-year grace period. The KFAED, which was founded in 1961, provides financial assistance to Arab and other developing nations on behalf of the Kuwaiti government.

King receives messages

(Continued from page 1)

Arab heads of state at the summit.

The Riyadh statement said the ministers reviewed Arab relations with Iran in light of previous pan-Arab discussions and expected the Nov. 8 conference to deal with the issue "and define the nature of these relations, with the hope that the summit will shoulder its responsibility towards the continuing aggression on this important part of the Arab World."

The Turkish message to the King, from President Kenan Evren, was delivered to His Majesty by a special envoy, Mr. Turgut Tuloman, Petra said adding that it dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

Reagan bans imports from Iran

(Continued from page 1)

"These measures will remain in place so long as Iran persists in its aggressive disregard for the most fundamental norms of international conduct."

Oil imports from Iran last year totalled about \$500 million, but had reached about \$900 million through the first seven months of this year.

According to the Energy Department's "Monthly Energy Review," Iranian oil in 1986 accounted for 0.31 per cent of U.S. oil imports. For the first seven months of 1987, the percentage was 1.4.

But according to a White House fact sheet, oil earnings to Iran from crude oil imported by the United States is estimated to total over \$1 billion from Jan. 1 through July 30 of this year.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said he hoped other countries would follow the U.S. lead and embargo Iranian oil, causing a drop in the price of Iranian oil and in revenue for the purchase of weapons.

Mr. Shultz acknowledged that it would be difficult to enforce an embargo, since the origin of oil on world markets is hard to trace. But, he said, "while Iran is conducting the war (with Iraq) and conducting terrorism, we shouldn't be buying things from them to the tune we are."

Non-petroleum imports include pistachio nuts, carpets and caviar. In 1986 non-petroleum imports were valued at around \$100 million, said White House spokesman Roman Popadiuk.

If Japan and others joined in the ban, it would hit Iran's economy, but comments by government sources in various countries on Tuesday made it seem unlikely they would.

An Iranian oil executive said in Tehran on Tuesday that the U.S. ban would shift Iranian oil to other markets.

"The ban would create a vacuum in the U.S. market, which would have to be filled by crude from other producers. It is natural for markets of these new producers," the Iranian official, contacted by the telephone from Bahrain, told Reuters. He asked not to be identified.

Kuwaiti Fund may lease Jordanian land

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Kuwait on Tuesday discussed the prospect of leasing some 13,000 dunums of Jordanian land to the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) for agricultural development.

The discussion took place between Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud and KFAED General-Manager Mr. Badr Al Humeidi.

The minister said that the Ministry of Agriculture will be willing to conduct a feasibility study on the land before offering it to the KFAED.

The ministry last year leased 185,000 dunums in the Disi and Sahi Al Suwayn areas in the southeastern Jordan to nine private companies to be developed and to undergo livestock projects.

During the meeting, discussions also covered cooperation between Jordan and Kuwait in economic matters, as well as a working paper presented to a conference held in Kuwait to explain prospects for investments in Jordan by Kuwaiti businesses and individuals.

Dajani, Egyptian team review cooperation plans

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Rajal Dajani on Tuesday met with Major General Munir Shash, the governor of northern Sinai in Egypt and his accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, they discussed the subject of twinning the Jordanian city of Maan with northern Sinai region to promote cooperation between the two areas and stimulate tourism in southern Jordan and Sinai.

Among those present at the meeting was Mr. Ihab Wahbeh, Egypt's ambassador to Jordan.

The delegation later met with Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin, who briefed them on administrative matters related to the governorate of Amman. He also spoke about the electricity, water, health and social services available for Amman residents, in addition to future plans and programmes. The meeting was attended by Mr. Wahbeh.

The Egyptian delegation met on Monday with Maan Governor Mr. Jamal Al Momani, with whom they discussed an exchange of visits by officials and tourist groups, as well as exchanging expertise on the mining industry and organising joint seismological surveys. In addition, they discussed marketing agricultural crops produced by each side.

The delegation also visited Aqaba on Monday, where one of the delegates signed an agreement for twinning Aqaba with the Sinai city of Al Arish. The agreement, signed by Mr. Ahmad Al Kabarti, Aqaba governor, and Mr. Rashid Ali Freij, chairman of a committee in charge of northern Sinai, is designed to boost cultural, sports and social cooperation between the two cities.

The Egyptian delegation will also tour archaeological sites in Jordan during their four-day visit.

Ministry denies reports over rice

(Continued from page 1)

agreement with the Egyptian government, the ministry imports only 20,000 tonnes a year from Egypt.

"Now we have the Egyptian rice in the market, and we will have the other kinds soon," Mr. Hawamdeh said.

Citizens have been complaining that where found and sold, the Egyptian rice, which is known to come in different qualities, was of low quality.

Mr. Hawamdeh said the ministry "has to import the Egyptian rice" under a barter agreement signed last year with the Egyptian government for the importation of 20,000 tonnes of rice a year in exchange for cement from Jordan. The agreement was signed by the prime ministers of both countries within the framework of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee.

In a later interview with the Jordan Times, another senior government official, who asked not to be further identified, said that the ministry made a mistake when it introduced the Egyptian rice in the market without introducing some quantities from other sources. Although he insisted that the Egyptian rice was of an acceptable quality, he agreed that it was of a lower quality than rice from other traditional sources.

"The problem is in the management and distribution of the products and not in the quality," he said. "It is also a problem of bad timing."

The official hinted that although the Egyptian rice now in the market was within the established specifications, it was only barely within these specifications.

Mr. Hawamdeh said he disagreed with claims that prices of rice would fall if the government allowed the private sector to import the item. In addition to rice, the ministry bans the import of sugar, red meat, milk and dairy products, wheat, flour and olive oil. The ban began with the establishment of the Ministry of Supply in 1974.

"We had our experience with the private sector in the seventies," Mr. Hawamdeh said. "They exploited the market and drove up prices. I remember the time when the ministry had to force merchants to open their stores to release quantities of rice held in order to raise their prices and exploit citizens."

"For the time being," he said, "I am implementing a policy decided by the Cabinet for the protection of public interest." He said he did not know of any government plan to dissolve the Ministry of Supply.

Asked about a reported JD 30 million in surpluses deposited by the ministry in commercial banks in the Kingdom, Mr. Hawamdeh said the surpluses "are in fact the ministry's trading capital. These are not profits because such profits, when they exist, go to the Ministry of Finance... we have debts to pay for buying American and Saudi wheat, and we have to maintain a reserve enough for six months."

هنا من النص

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Wall Street blows wind of change

U.S. PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan has striven hard to portray America as the unequalled mighty power in the world in terms of political, military and economic strength. He might have succeeded in some ways, but Wall Street, after "dancing" for years on the White House's "drum ups" of the economic health and wealth of the U.S., has finally said enough and begun a new show. Few people would like to see Reagan's term in office ending in an economic fiasco or even seeing his name attached to a crash in world stock markets; but it should be known that pompous comments or speeches can never cover up weak or wrong economic fundamentals.

President Reagan labelled the unprecedented and catastrophic plunge, that first hit Wall Street and later vibrated throughout the world's major stock markets, as a "big correction" which was normal and need not be exaggerated or compared to the Great Depression of 1929. Before the stocks turmoil, other U.S. officials were quite often quick to comfort investors about the value of the dollar and interest rates at a time when these factors ran against the trend of the markets. Investors, though still at discomfort at the New York Stock Exchange and panicking elsewhere, do not question the "big correction" idea, but look to a big correction in economic policies in the U.S. and the world at large to solve the crisis. The problem for the Americans centres on the huge budget and trade deficits, the row with Japan over its trade surplus and with West Germany over its tax system. Also in the focus are the subjects of currency values and interest rates.

For other people, especially in the Third World, the crisis involves the international debt problem, the decline in commodity prices and the threat of protectionism in many countries. For us living in the Middle East, the "Black Monday" or "Black Week", as the world's financial crisis may be called, is a two-fold story. First, it concerns us knowing as we do the influence of the Jewish lobby on the U.S. economy and, consequently, the leverage it has on Wall Street and on aid grants to Israel. The second concerns the wealthy Arabs and the rich Gulf Arab states, which seek immediate profits by taking the high risk of investing billions of dollars in volatile and insecure foreign markets.

As far as the Israelis are concerned, the message should be clear that the U.S. is not an inexhaustible well of riches or an eternal spring of funds which pour into their purses to build more settlements and broaden their military power. The Israelis must reckon, as indeed some of them have acknowledged already, that they have reached the limit of their dependence on American coffers. The Arabs, who are just as guilty by continuously replenishing the American treasury with their surplus money, must understand also that it is far better, and even honourable, for them to lose an investment in the Arab World than to lose millions in a chaos over which they have little control. Though late, the shake-up couldn't have been a clearer reminder for the rich Arabs who would not learn except for the hard way.

By all accounts, Wall Street, and with it many stock markets around the world, will be able to weather the storm; but the international financial markets will continue to be as precarious as ever for all of those who seek short-term profits. Whether for our rich Arab brethren seeking a safe haven for their huge savings, or successive parasitic Israeli governments that fawn on the U.S. with simulated affection, economic policies in America and the industrial world will not be the same as Wall Street has blown a wind of change.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Great hopes

INTENSIVE contacts being carried out among Arab capitals these days bear indications of great hopes which Arab leaders attach to the coming extraordinary summit meeting in Amman. These contacts also point to the fact that all Arab governments are concerned over making the summit achieve the best and most constructive results. The leaders seem intent on arriving at the best possible results which can guarantee solidarity among their countries and concerted stands capable of dealing with the challenges of the enemies of the Arab Nation, and those who have ambitious aims in our territory and land in Palestine, and the Gulf region. The Arab leaders seem now to have realised that the superpowers are indifferent to the issues and the problems of their region and they are actually exploiting these problems and these conflicts to serve their own interests. They therefore realised that a joint effort is required to deal with the enemies of this nation and to recover the usurped lands through a unification of Arab ranks. Hence, we have a great hope that these contacts among Arab capitals will result in a fruitful summit meeting in Amman; and that the meeting itself will prove to be a successful event in the life of the Arab Nation.

Al Dustour: GCC condemns Iran

THE unified stand adopted by the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) with regard to Iran's aggression on Kuwait is regarded as an important development. These countries condemned Iran's missile attack on Kuwait's oil installations and considered it as directed at all the GCC states. At the same time, the GCC called on both sides to the Gulf conflict to end the war and prevent further fighting from spilling over to other areas in the Gulf region. There is no doubt that this unified stand will contribute towards unifying the stands of all Arab countries at Amman's extraordinary Arab summit on Nov. 8. Had there been no unity in the position of the Gulf states the Arab stand with regard to Iran's aggression at the coming summit would have been weakened. For this reason, we find ourselves more optimistic about the coming summit in Amman and its results, not only because of the GCC stand but also because all Arab countries feel the need for unifying their stand to deal with Iran's aggression on the Arab Nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: True solidarity

AS the time approaches for the summit conference in Amman, efforts are being stepped up at all levels to pave the way for a successful summit. The meeting on Nov. 8 represents a true picture of solidarity among Arabs who face a common destiny and are therefore required to embark on concerted efforts to help their nation face the challenges confronting them. The Arab leaders will be tackling important and urgent issues like the Gulf conflict, the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East question. One of the pressing subjects to be tackled by the Arab leaders is the question of the holding of the projected international conference on the Middle East which has been rejected by Israel. All the efforts of the Arab leaders will be pooled at this coming summit and it is hoped that their endeavours will meet with success.

Poor, small middle income debtors are impatient at neglect

By Keith Grant
Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Some of the world's poorest countries and a number of small, middle-income nations — all overshadowed by the problems of Brazil, Mexico and other big debtors — have begun campaigning for what they feel is long overdue help from creditors.

"The current debt strategy simply does not take us into account," Guyana Finance Minister Carl Greenidge said in an interview.

At the annual International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings in Washington earlier this month, industrial nations dithered on plans to offer concessional lending and debt relief to poor countries.

"There is agreement on the need for additional resources for these countries, but unfortunately action lags behind," Zimbabwe Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero said during the meeting.

Countries involved have a combined debt which probably does not exceed \$150 billion or 15 per cent of Third World debt. They range from poor sub-Saharan African nations such as Zaïre to small middle-income countries like Jamaica, with large debts to multilateral agencies, and others like Costa Rica, with difficulties rescheduling commercial bank

debts. Many fear they will be left by the way side as lending agencies focus on tackling more pressing cases such as Brazil.

Some in Latin America and Africa face commodity income drops so sharp they have stopped servicing their debts and have lost access to much-needed finance. In 15 African countries qualified as debt-distressed by the World Bank, gross domestic product is below 1965 levels.

Around one-fifth of the world's undernourished live in low-income African countries, defined by the World Bank as having per capita income below \$400, and two-thirds in Asia.

Some African countries say they will announce a joint payments moratorium in December if creditors take no action on a United Nations emergency plan for Africa adopted last year.

There have been recent signs of a more enlightened approach, such as a \$50 million commercial bank loan in October to Tanzania, one of two dozen low-income African countries.

Both Tanzania, and more recently Sudan, have ended differences with the IMF and accepted fund programmes. But other poor nations such as Zambia and Guyana, which are a combined \$400 million in arrears to the fund, say they are so far from complying with IMF conditions they



By NARAJUD in EL Universal (Master City).
Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

have broken off talks.

Even countries which have accepted IMF programmes have struggled to win support from governments and commercial banks. Bolivia, for example, agreed in principle with foreign banks to buy back its debt at a discount, but has not received the funds it needs from donor countries to accomplish this.

Chinese party congress 1956 — a journalist remembers

The following story was written by David Chipp, who was the first Reuters correspondent in China after the Communists came to power. He lived in Peking from 1946 to 1958, and covered the eighth Communist Party congress 31 years ago. Chipp, originally a sports reporter, spent most of his career in Reuters working in Asia. In 1949 he became editor in chief of the Press Association, Britain's national news agency. He retired from PA in 1986 and is now, among other things, director of the Reuters Foundation which awards seven scholarships a year to journalists from the developing world to study in Britain. The United States and France.

PEKING — The 300 foreign correspondents gathered in Peking to cover the 15th Communist Party congress have material facilities undreamed of by their predecessors 31 years ago.

But it is arguable that they may not know any more, or indeed as much, of what is going on as the tiny group who covered the eighth congress.

In 1956 there were fewer than 30 resident correspondents of whom only two — from Reuters and the French News Agency AFP — were from non-Communist organisations. A few more came for the congress, but the total of the non-Chinese press was certainly no more than 50. Today there are 168 permanently accredited journalists, and this number has been swelled by more than 150 from outside China.

Only two of us covered the opening of both. The other, Bela Elias, is a veteran correspondent of the Hungarian news agency MTI. This time we are both allowed to witness the opening and closing ceremonies but nothing more. Then, as a non-Communist, I was not allowed to attend even these formal occasions, though he could get into all plenary sessions.

I reported the opening second-

hand — there was no television or radio cover — from a room in the old International Club in central Peking that served as the congress press office. There were a couple of tables and a telephone.

A press officer brought us a translation, section by section, of Chairman Mao Tseung's opening address. Kind colleagues from the Communist press gave me descriptions of the scene.

I sent my long story — Mao's first important pronouncement for years — by a series of cables. Today, sophisticated means of communication are available to correspondents but in those days overseas telegrams were all we had. There was no telephone or other direct link with anywhere but Moscow.

On that occasion and throughout the congress there were none of the usual delays and my stories arrived in London very quickly.

I have always presumed that this was the result of a direct instruction probably from Premier Chou Enlai. He was very conscious of Western press methods and at a reception a few days earlier I had complained bitterly to him about the lack of facilities for Reuters compared to the Communist agencies.

This year the China Journalists Association has set up a communications and press centre for the congress at their headquarters, a five-minute walk from the Great Hall of the People.

Zhao Ziyang's opening report was available in several languages and in full shortly before he started speaking. Arrangements for the hundreds covering the opening were extremely efficient.

Briefings have been promised during the congress, but these are open to many reporters and thus can only be formal. Mine in 1956 from a foreign journalist official were one-to-one and were often very useful and surprisingly frank.

In addition, I could get information from correspondents and fraternal delegates who had the advantage of attending all meetings.

The British Communist Party delegation treated me with suspicion and antagonism but others from Eastern Europe were prepared to talk at length. They gave me an insight into what was going on, particularly as in breaks they could mingle freely in lobbies and restaurants with all the delegates including the leadership.

Ho Chi Minh, Anastas Mikoyan and Walter Ulbricht were among the world Communist leaders who attended, leading large delegations from North Vietnam, the Soviet Union and East Germany. The Hungarian party was headed by Janos Kadar and, like Deng Xiaoping, he has survived the purges to become his country's leader.

There are no fraternal delegati-

Costa Rica, a small country but one of the world's highest per capita debtors, has had a debt restructuring delayed because banks want to wait for progress in negotiations with Brazil.

U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's plan for 15 debtors covered big middle-income countries, contingent on acceptable economic adjustment programmes, but small nations were left out.

Moreover, neither a tripling of the IMF's structural adjustment facility to \$12 billion, nor a plan by Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson to help sub-Saharan countries have made significant progress.

The SAF is a pool of money which is lent to the 60 poorest countries on easier terms than usual IMF credits.

Lawson's plan was criticised by Third World countries on the grounds that it was too narrow and should include Latin American countries like Guyana and Haiti, or Afghanistan and Bangladesh in Asia.

U.S. support for a substantial capital increase at the World Bank indicates relief is more likely from this institution.

But prospects for any immediate breakthrough for these debtor nations appear bleak. As one Costa Rican official put it: "We just have to take our place further down the line."

ons this year and thus an important source of information is denied. But a bonus was the ability to see the opening session, and the "Kremlinologists" and experts among the journalists had a field day. There was much discussion of who was sitting where and why and what it was likely to mean for the future.

Everyone stood, the more elderly helped by nurses and attendants, as Deng invoked the names of the past great — Mao, Chou, Marshal Zhu De and Liu Shaoqi. They had dominated the eighth congress.

But some of the leading figures who had made important speeches as members of the politburo in 1956 had survived and were still on the platform in 1987. Deng, looking remarkably spry and limiting himself to one cigarette during the long speech, had old comrades around him.

To his right was the economic expert Chen Yun, looking very frail. Chen passed a note to Deng who nodded, and he left halfway through the proceedings. Next to him, a very robust-looking Peng Zhen followed the speech carefully. Thirty years ago Peng was the powerful mayor of Peking. The girl has thickened but that apart he looks incredibly fit for a man in his mid-80s who was reported to have suffered greatly during the cultural revolution.

One thing is unchanged in 31 years. Chinese spokesmen are still as skilled as ever at avoiding difficult questions at news conferences by giving opaque though courteous replies.

Elusive Sri Lankan rebels a headache for Indian peace-keepers

By John Battenfeld
Reuters

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka — The Indian army has a tiger by the tail and could be dragged into the hostile jungles of Sri Lanka.

Indian army commanders said on Sunday that only small pockets of rebel resistance remained in the battered northern city of Jaffna, where Indian troops and Tamil Tiger rebels have been locked in a 17-day battle.

But Lieutenant-General Dendup Singh, overall Indian commander in Sri Lanka, conceded that most of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) guerrillas had escaped with their weapons through Indian lines in the battle's final days.

"We expect that the bulk of LTTE cadres have infiltrated from Jaffna," Singh told a news briefing at Palaly airfield outside the city.

"It is my wild guess that 1,000 to 1,200 got out of Jaffna," he said.

At the start of the battle, Indian officers estimated there were up to 2,500 Tigers in all of the Jaffna peninsula.

Singh said the Tigers had taken with them their assault rifles, mortars and the home-made

mines and booby traps that have become their speciality.

It was a rueful admission for the commander of a force that has suffered 162 dead and 578 wounded in a campaign to disarm the Tigers.

It also could present India with a costly counter-insurgency campaign in the inhospitable jungles of the peninsula. Or, in an equally unpalatable alternative, a fresh outbreak of violence in Sri Lanka's volatile ethnically-mixed eastern province.

"If good sense prevails," Singh said, "they will come back and join the peace process."

If not?

"We will do what has to be done with moderation and with a minimum amount of force," Singh said.

The campaign for Jaffna started on October 10 when the Tigers' hard-line leader Velupillai Prabhakaran repudiated an Indo-Sri Lankan accord aimed at ending four years of Tamil separatist revolt on the island.

The accord signed on July 29 provided for autonomy for Tamils in the north and east and called for a ceasefire under which rebels would hand over their arms while the Sri Lankan army stayed in its camps.

Indian forces at first did not press the Tigers very hard to surrender their weapons, and Indian pressure on the Sri Lankan government ensured there would be a leading political role for the Tigers, who were helped from bases in south India.

But Prabhakaran's stubbornness threatened to bring down the entire accord and the diplomats turned the problem over to the soldiers.

Indian forces have pressed steadily but slowly up the Tamil-dominated Jaffna peninsula on the island's northern tip, suffering higher than expected casualties and forfeiting what goodwill they had among residents.

While the Indian troops have tried to win over the Tamils of Jaffna with moves such as air-dropping food to refugees, they have been charged with bombing schools, shelling temples, rape, pillage and arson.

Indian officials have denied the accusations and said any official complaint would be investigated.

What started as a peace-keeping mission with 6,000 troops has become a major military commitment involving more than 20,000 men, naval units, and air-lifts.

What looked like a regional diplomatic triumph for Prime

Minister Rajiv Gandhi could become a major domestic problem if south India's 50 million Tamils are upset by the Indian army's peace-keeping methods.

An Indian External Affairs Ministry official told reporters India was keeping the door open very wide for a political settlement.

"If the LTTE approach us with a proposal which will help return to peace, the proposal will be considered in consultation with (Sri Lankan) President Junius Jayewardene."

The official said the LTTE had made an approach to India but declined to give details. He said India had not changed its position that any proposal must include a full surrender of arms and acceptance of the July accords.

There was no word from the elusive Prabhakaran, who might have been one of the first to slip out of Jaffna, according to Singh.

Indian intelligence officers believe the Tiger leader, who had a one-million rupee (\$80,000) price put on his head by Jayewardene, is somewhere in western Sri Lanka.

But the price-tag may be higher for the Indians.

"We'll talk to anybody," the official said.

BOB WOODWARD

VEIL:

The Secret Wars of the CIA 1981-1987

Lifting the CIA's veil

THE American publishing sensation of the year (601,000 copies in the first printing with more planned) is a new book by investigative reporter Bob Woodward of Watergate fame portentously entitled *Veil: The secret wars of the CIA, 1981-1987*. Early indications are that its accuracy quotient is extremely high — so high that Veil to all appearances is an unprecedented exposure of U.S. intelligence operations, a number of which in Woodward's account involved Arabs (but, for some reason, surprisingly few Israelis). While many of Woodward's envious colleagues have immediately begun casting aspersions and raising suspicions, none of them or any of his numerous enemies, who are legion, has come up with any substantive disproof of his astounding tales of espionage.

The closest Woodward has come to being caught out is in his peculiar tale of sneaking into the closely guarded hospital room of dying CIA Director William Casey last January and conducting an unobserved 19 word, four-minute interview. According to Woodward, Casey nodded when asked if the intelligence chief had been aware of the details of the Iran-contra scam. Why, Woodward asked, and Casey reportedly replied: "I believed," Casey then fell asleep. This incident has become the lightning rod for Woodward's detractors. Casey's widow has publicly called Woodward a liar saying she and her daughter were with the dying man around-the-clock, watched over by CIA security men, and he could not have entered the room unobserved. Others have claimed Casey could not talk at this time because of the effects of his brain cancer operation. But the incident is, in fact, only a minor scene in the 544-page book. In the context of numberless other sensational revelations, it hardly seems relevant.

Certainly it is not necessary to bolster Woodward's well documented theme that Casey played beyond the rules. Moreover, during his productive career, Woodward has come up with far more bizarre tales that have turned out to be true. Thus this past performance alone should earn him suspended judgement on an incident that, admittedly, is disturbing by its seeming implausibility.

One of the many intriguing stories that has a louder ring of truth is Woodward's account of what he called a failed Casey-Saudi Arabian attempt to assassinate Hizbollah leader Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlullah. This covert cooperation grew out of the mistaken conviction that Fadlullah was directly connected with three bombings in 1983-4 in Beirut of American installations, including a marine barracks that took the lives of 241 U.S. servicemen. Casey was so frustrated that he persuaded President Reagan in late 1984 to approve the recruiting of foreign nationals into special anti-terrorist teams. Their purpose would be to keep track of terrorists and prevent them from hitting U.S. targets.

While such direct action sounded good in the Rambo atmosphere of the White House, cooler heads at the CIA were appalled. They pointed out that the CIA was specifically prohibited by law from conducting or aiding in assassinations. An anti-terrorist team would undoubtedly, if it were doing its job, have to get involved in assassinations at one time or another. In addition, how could the agency assure its control over foreign teams? They would be trained and paid by the CIA, but they might go off on their own operations that would be against America's interests. With these arguments, the career civil servants in the CIA waged a delaying and ultimately successful campaign against Casey's plan.

But the determined spymaster was not to be denied. He decided to go "off the books" — go outside normal channels and find private funding for the teams that had been recruited by the CIA. In early 1985, Casey went directly

to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, according to Woodward, and received a pledge of \$3m to finance the anti-terrorist campaign. The actual transfer of the money was arranged shortly thereafter by Casey and Saudi ambassador Prince Bandar bin Sultan during a private meeting at the ambassador's estate about a mile away from CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. The two men, Woodward writes, had a relationship of "the kind that both Bandar and Casey valued — one in which men of authority could have frank, deniable talks and emerge with an agreement only they understood... nothing was written down, there were no records."

While the two men were walking "about as far away as possible from the house and the security guards," Casey handed Bandar a small card. On it were the handwritten numbers of a secret Swiss bank account. Bandar promised to burn the card as soon as the transfer was made, and Casey promised to see that the money was carefully "laundered" so it could not be traced back to either Riyadh or Langley. Both Casey and Bandar agreed that Fadlullah "bas to go".

Woodward says that Casey passed on "effective control" of the operation to the Saudis because of unbending and continuing resistance from CIA bureaucrats. Soon an unnamed Englishman, identified only as a former member of the British Special Air Services (SAS), the elite commando group, began travelling to Lebanon "from another Arab country." The Englishman compartmentalised the assassination operation: Several men were hired to procure the explosives, others to buy a car and yet others to inform on Fadlullah's whereabouts. There were no communications between the cells. The men hired to carry out the actual assassination were recruited by the Lebanese intelligence service, which Woodward describes as "a lethal organisation that has close ties to the CIA."

On Friday, 8 March, 1985, a car packed with explosives blew up outside Fadlullah's suburban Beirut flat near a mosque. As expected, Fadlullah had been in the building; it was not expected that he would escape uninjured. Instead, the powerful bomb killed 80 innocent bystanders, injured 200 others and caused massive destruction. Woodward reports that Bandar "got stomach cramps" when he read news accounts of the bombing. To divert attention from Saudi Arabia, the Saudis turned on some of their own hired guns and gave their identities to Fadlullah, Woodward says. (What happened to these betrayed, albeit despicable, souls is left unreported.) Then, Woodward continues, the Saudis offered Fadlullah \$2m if he would up them off about terrorist attacks planned against Saudi and American facilities. Fadlullah refused the cash but accepted payment in food, education and medical help for his followers. After that, there were no more "Fadlullah-controlled" attacks against Americans, as far as the CIA could determine.

Woodward concludes: "It was easier to bribe him than to kill him." Bandar remarked, "Casey was astounded that such a comparatively small amount of money could solve such a giant problem." But despite all the secrecy surrounding the operation, all that hocus pocus, smoke and mirrors, so beloved by spooks, just how successful had Casey been in going "off the books"? One clue that Casey had not succeeded was immediately obvious after the assassination attempt. Fadlullah's followers hung a huge banner at the scene of destruction and death caused by the bomb. On it was written in English "Made in USA" — Middle East International, London.

Donald Nef

American remeasuring project moves mountains and monuments

By Joy Aschenbach
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — The United States is a bit bigger than previously believed.

For the first time in nearly 60 years, the country has been scientifically measured. There's slightly more longitude and latitude between its borders.

"It's as if all the edges of the country stretched a little. Everything moved out a smidgen," says Elizabeth B. Wade of the National Geodetic Survey, who was the lead manager of the 12-year remeasuring project.

Using satellite observations and computer technology, government geodesists have made the most precise measurements of the land in U.S. history—at least 10 times more accurate than the 1927 national survey, Mrs. Wade says.

More than 250,000 points, from thousands of old brass surveyors' markers to prominent landmarks, were incorporated into the recomputation, which actually remeasured 5,000 points.

Earth-orbiting satellites replaced surveying crews, who once walked the land mile by mile to observe angles and measure distances—erecting towers or climbing mountains to see over obstacles.

"Now it's like taking one great big tape measure and stretching it from the Empire State Building in the Golden Gate Bridge, instead of using about 50,000 lengths of chain," Mrs. Wade explains. In the remeasured nation, the skyscraper in New York City and the bridge in San Francisco are 60 feet farther apart.

But all the movement is on paper, not on the ground.

What has changed is the reference framework—the grid of imaginary lines that overlays globes, maps, and charts and gives us a sense of where we are. The differences are in degrees, minutes, and seconds of longi-

tude and latitude. Everything in the country has shifted slightly.

The greatest changes generally have occurred on the east and west coasts, Mrs. Wade says, with the least movement in the middle of the nation. The Seattle Space Needle has slipped 312.2 feet southwest, for example, while the Indianapolis Capitol dome flag has moved north only 16.3 feet.

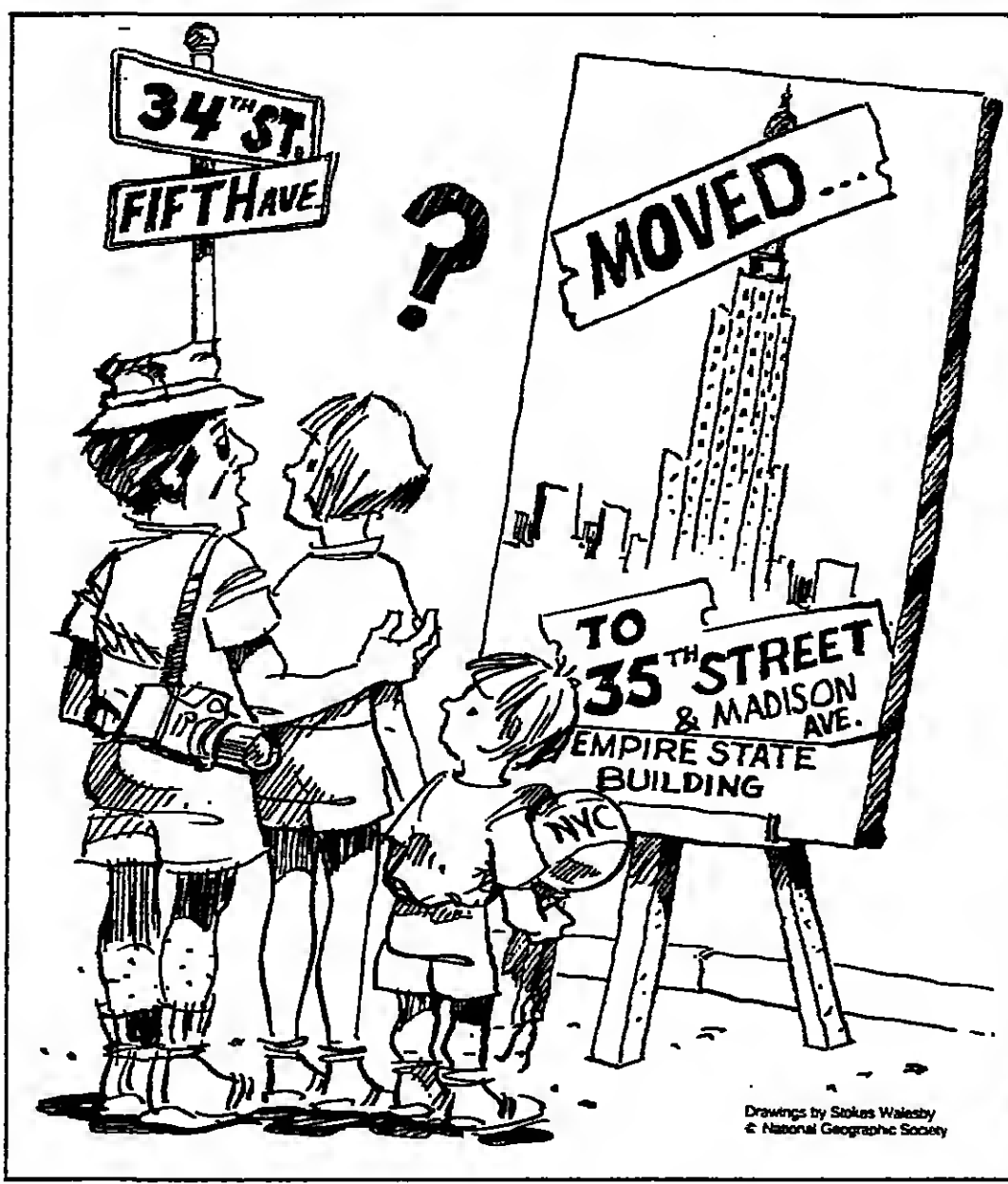
Structures in the East have tended to move northeast: the Empire State Building, 120.5 feet; the head of the Freedom statue atop the U.S. Capitol, 94.8 feet; the Richmond, Va., War Memorial, 99.8 feet. Within a town, Mrs. Wade says, for all practical purposes everything moves the same direction and the same distance.

The highest shift is in Honolulu. The flagpole in front of the Judiciary Building has leaped 1,480.8 feet southeast. "That's because we couldn't find the Hawaii to the mainland before," Mrs. Wade says. "You couldn't run tape measures across the Pacific. With satellites, everything is connected up."

While the great national remeasuring won't directly affect most Americans—property lines, and even national boundaries, are set by ground markers that will not be moved—it will cause sweeping changes for some.

All sea and air navigation charts will be completely redesigned by the early 1990s. State and local jurisdictions, notably highway and utility operations, will have to adjust their numbering systems to the new national network.

Oil companies, which pinpoint both onshore and offshore lease locations by longitude and latitude, will change their charts to avoid such mistakes as drilling in the wrong spot. Even organizations such as the National Register for Historic Places have to redo their methods of recording landmark locations. The National Geodetic Survey is holding work-



Drawings by Stokes Walesty
© National Geographic Society

shops to assist affected groups in making the switch.

The effects of remeasuring haven't stopped at the U.S. borders. There are repercussions from Panama to Canada and Greenland. All North American countries cooperated in the project, and this has resulted in a recomputation of longitude and latitude for the entire continent, Mrs. Wade says. It is officially known as North American Datum of 1983, the year the reference framework was defined.

The assistant director of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, John David Boal, says, "We've already been contacted by large oil companies whose leases contain millions of points that have to be converted."

Why remeasure the continent at all? Not only have surveying techniques improved since 1927, Mrs. Wade explains, but so has the mathematical representation of the lumpy-shaped Earth. The 1927 measurement, which encompassed only 25,000 surveying points, used an elliptical figure that was positioned to fit the North American continent closely. For the new measurement, a rounder figure was used to best fit the whole Earth.

The figure's geodetic reference point also moved—from a brass surveyor's disk on Meades Ranch in central Kansas to the mass centre of the Earth. Many of the old brass disks were used in the new survey,

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Mrs. Wade says, but their positions were computed from satellite-receiver measurements, not from ground observations.

Some of these markers, she says, will be moved down from hilltops to roadsides, because unobstructed sighting is no longer essential.

Having shifted the nation's longitude and latitude lines, the National Geodetic Survey will tackle elevations next. The National Geodetic Vertical Datum Project is scheduled for completion about 1990.

Then, possibly in another 20 to 30 years on this ever-changing Earth, it will be necessary to adjust longitude and latitude again. For now, you are here—or are you?

Oil for Egypt's kitchens

Egyptians, whether in the town or the countryside, usually cook with oil. In the last 15 years their annual consumption of vegetable oil has quadrupled to reach the current figure of 12 litres per person. Soybean, sunflower, peanut, and sesame seed oil, most of it imported, has rapidly supplanted animal fat in cooking. The following report, reprinted from the Canadian International Development Research Centre Reports, sheds more light on Egyptian experiment with sunflowers.

By Robert Charbonneau

EGYPT now imports three-quarters of the edible oil it consumes. In 1984 this represented an expenditure of U.S.\$185 million. It is estimated that this will nearly double in the next 15 years.

Egypt could, however, become self-sufficient if such oil-bearing plants as rapeseed and sunflower were adapted to desert soils. There would be the added advantage that the byproducts could be used to feed livestock.

If a way could be found to increase local production, precious foreign currency could be saved. It would be possible, for example, to stop the expensive importation of soybean cake from Asia to feed Egyptian poultry.

Since 1978 Dr. Badr Al-Ahmar, a researcher at the Agricultural Research Centre of Egypt's Ministry of Agriculture, has been working on the problem. At first, with financial help from IDRC, he worked on improving the yield of oil from existing varieties of sesame, sunflower, and peanut. His research also included testing whether Canadian rapeseed could grow in Egypt's soil and sunlight. He was able to identify high-yield varieties such as the Mayak sunflower whose oil yield is 45 per cent of the seeds' weight and which stands up to the high temperatures of Egypt.

Along with improving varieties, Dr. Al-Ahmar and his fellow researchers have developed improved methods for growing sunflowers which increase the yield. Production on experimental plots has reached 1500 kilograms of seeds per feddan (0.42 hectare), five times the normal yield of 300 kilograms per feddan. Even when the method was evaluated on farmers' fields, production tripled to 900 kilograms of seeds per feddan.

In the second stage of their work, the researchers have given their attention to transferring what they have learned to the farmers. Bit by bit the latter have become familiar with the high-yield varieties and the growing methods recommended by the researchers and the teams sent out by the Ministry of Agriculture to popularize them.

Breaking down myths

Research has shown that, for all their ancestral skills, the small farmers know relatively little about how to grow oil-bearing plants. Antiquated methods still persist and seriously restrict the yield. Sunflowers, for example, are planted at too low a density to produce a good harvest of seeds and oil. All too often they use nitrogen fertilizers which increase production costs without increasing seed production. Weeding is mainly done in the daytime, which causes a disease that wilts the leaves and eventually kills the plant.

The agricultural extension agency of the Ministry of Agriculture decided to disseminate the new methods by using five

selected farmers in each of the country's 24 administrative areas. Researchers used their fields to test both the varieties they had selected and the newly developed methods. This allowed the researchers to suggest options, listen to farmers' comments, and make any necessary changes.

The researchers discovered that oilseed farmers in the fertile Nile Delta already had a solid market for their produce, namely confectioners. This led them to concentrate their extension efforts on the poorer farmers on marginal lands who might use vegetable oil production as a way to increase their income.

To the desert

Dr. Al-Ahmar's team therefore moved into the "new lands," the irrigated areas won from the desert. Work has already begun in the Governorate of Nuharia, an area reclaimed in 1952, about 50

kilometres south of Alexandria.

The researchers will closely monitor the growing of sunflowers and rapeseed under these conditions. These two crops were chosen as the most promising for desert regions. The team will visit producers at the crucial stages of planting, flowering, and harvest. They hope to incorporate feedback into the research process to ensure they are giving farmers the right advice.

Tests to date have demonstrated that the objective of producing half the oil consumed in Egypt by the year 2000 is attainable if improved varieties and methods are introduced and desert soils are put to better use. Part of the justification for these hopes lies in a sunflower variety known as Giza. Fields in which it is planted have, under certain conditions, yielded up to 1.5 times the yield of varieties currently in use.

On seeing the success achieved, the government wasted no time. It immediately decided to plant the new variety of sunflower on 100,000 more feddans. Meanwhile, the tests with sesame, rapeseed, and peanut continue.



Proud farmer with high-yield sunflowers in the Nile Delta (Photo by Robert Charbonneau)

Even one ear can hear stereophonically

THE old theory that stereophonic hearing is only possible with both ears has lost some of its validity in the last ten years. It has been shown that the auricle (external ear) modifies all sound signals directionally, thus making directional hearing possible with one ear. Researchers at the University of Ulm are tracking these fine mechanisms focussing, among other questions, on the development of new types of hearing aids. As a consequence, they are investigating these correlations using a "Kunstkopf" (artificial head) in a "soundless" room. It has now been proven that the transmission behaviour of the external ear in regard to complicated sound signals is identical to that of sounds with simple signals, such as those produced by sinus oscillations. In each case, these signals are amplified or reduced according to their pitch and the direction they come from. According to a report in *untel intern*, it has also proven possible to show why signals with broad-band oscillations having a very short duration—known as "clicks"—to the researchers—are hard to locate. The ear's sensitive sensory cells react too slowly for them and, above all, cannot process the high audio range which is of the utmost importance for establishing the direction of the sound—German Research Service, Bonn.

IBM sets out to regain middle market dominance

IBM has had mixed fortunes in the medium-size business computer field. But all this may be set to change, says Alan Cane, if the company can turn itself around quickly enough.

LONDON — The market for medium-sized, powerful but easy to use business computers has become the most fiercely contested battleground in data processing, and involves more than 250 manufacturers around the world.

To date, IBM's fortunes in this area have been decidedly mixed. As Digital Equipment (DEC) and others have taken advantage of its design weaknesses. By the end of next year, however, new machines and a fresh design philosophy should give IBM a new competitiveness.

If it can turn itself around quickly enough, the prizes will be substantial. There are, according to Stephen Schwartz, president of IBM's system products division which is responsible for middle-range machines, between 4 million and 5 million small and medium-size companies worldwide ready to take the plunge into computing. In the U.S. alone, 1 million new companies are created every year, each needing data processing hardware and software.

Not all make it, of course, but the survival rate is high enough to confirm market researchers' predictions that more money will be spent over the next few years on the kind of medium-size computers best suited to these companies than is spent on top-end mainframes.

For IBM, this market has been both a source of pride and pain. Systems products division offers four machines catering for the middle ground: The System/36 and System/38 minicomputers, the 4300 series small mainframe machine and the new "departmental" machine, the 9370.

The S/36 is the latest model in a family of machines, known generically as S/3X. It has been the most successful model IBM has made, with more than 300,000 installed worldwide.

So, the middle ground has been an area of powerful profitability for IBM. Its problems, however, stem from the fact that, initially at least, the S/3X, the S/38 and the 4300 family were all structurally quite different, operated on different software and could not easily communicate with one another.

Modern businesses were demanding a distributed approach to computing with easy and common communication between mainframes at the centre, mid-range machines in the departments and personal computers on executives' desks.

Companies such as DEC—the entire range of which was based on common design principles—were able to take advantage of IBM's design failings to increase market share significantly.

Over the past year, IBM has been fighting back. By the end of next year, it will have only three kinds of machine design rather than the seven it had five years ago, and all its computers will be capable of being linked together through a set of rules IBM calls systems application architecture.

The three designs will be: personal computer work stations using the new operating system OS/2; mainframes using IBM's proprietary System/370 architecture. This will include the 4300 series and the 9370 departmental computer; and a single S/3X family comprising the best features of the S/36 and the S/38.

Schwartz says the first of these new "merged" S/3X machines, which will be compatible with today's S/36 and S/38, will be launched in the latter part of 1988.

Those familiar with IBM will note that it is highly unusual for a senior IBM executive to give a launch date for a machine which has not officially been announced.

The existence of the new machine under a variety of code-names such as "Silver Lake" and "Olympus", however, has been an open secret among users of mid-range IBM machines for some time—and IBM is anxious to quell disquiet about the fate of its S/3X line.

The new machine is expected to be designed along the same lines as the existing S/38, probably the most innovative machine IBM has developed with very advanced information-handling capabilities; it has a built-in relational database and a host of aids to make programming simpler.

It is thought that the new machine will be about twice as powerful as the existing S/38, giving it power equivalent to the lower end of IBM's 3090 mainframe family. But Schwartz says that the aim is not to compete with the 3090s: "We are not going to build a water-cooled S/3X."

Prospective customers will have a choice, then, of two mid-range machine families: S/370 architecture represented by the 4300 series, and S/3X. Which way should be customer go?

Schwartz argues that the S/3X range should be the family of choice for the first-time user or the company operating without a formal data centre. Meanwhile, System/370 architecture in the new 9370 machine should be first choice for the user with a heavy data processing load and a central

data processing staff.

According to the current issue of Software Markets, the Financial Times software newsletter, software houses are complaining about slow delivery of 9370s, but Schwartz says that promised delivery dates have not been missed.

Nevertheless, there are long waits between order and delivery and Schwartz explains that IBM is still at the bottom of the "learning curve" for manufacturing many of the novel and sophisticated components in the new machines—special silicon chips for the small 9370 models for example.

And every machine family is having to wait in line for supplies of the 1 million-bit memory chip which IBM now uses almost throughout its range.

About 1,250 9370s have been installed in the U.S. and Europe to date, however, and it is hoped that 5,000 will be in place worldwide by the end of this year.

Schwartz pays tribute to the

IBM plant at Havant, Hampshire, in southern England, the sole manufacturing site for a crucial storage component in the 9370 design. "Havant has achieved more than I would have thought possible. It is well ahead of the game and going extremely well."

The decision to manufacture the storage device only at Havant had been controversial as IBM conventionally uses two or three separate sources.

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Financial Times news feature.

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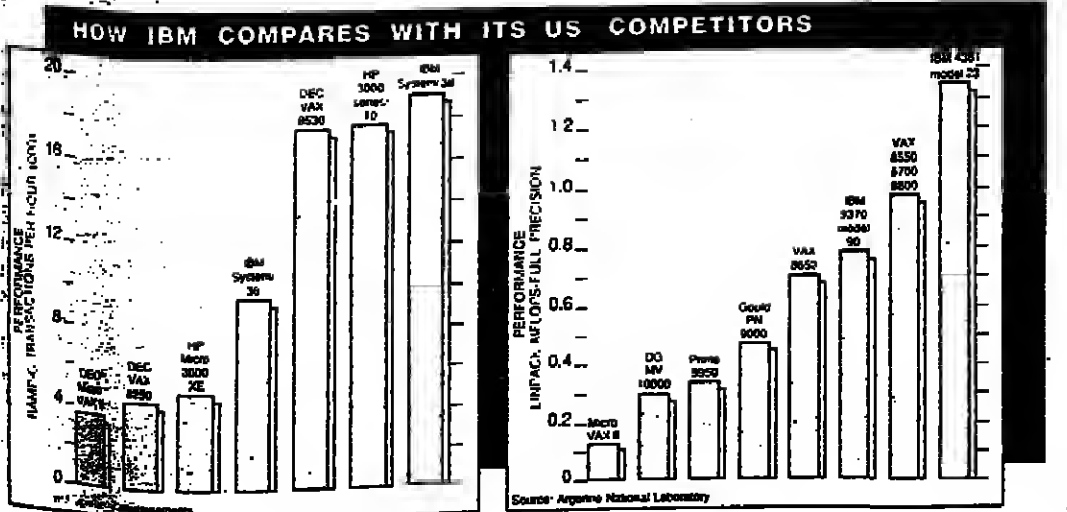
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CROWN PRINCE AT VANGUARD OF POLO THRUST: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan leads a charge by the Jordanian polo team against the British guests in a match held Tuesday at the Zarka Polo Pitch. The Crown Prince later received the winning trophy from Her Royal Highness Princess Alia after trouncing the British team 5/0. The Jordanian team, led by its captain, the Crown Prince, dominated most of the four chukkers against the Cyprus-based

British army team. In a statement to the Jordan Times reporter Mun'em Fakhouri following the match, the Crown Prince said the game was tough and the visiting team displayed skilful moves. "The British team defender Whitaker succeeded in his equestrian mission to shadow my moves," the Crown Prince said. "His scrutiny has limited my manoeuvres," he added (Photo by Youssef Al Alani)

Roldan confident of knocking out Hearn

LAS VEGAS (R) — Argentina's Juan Roldan believes that if Thomas Hearn fights the way he has promised to in their World Boxing Council (WBC) middleweight title fight on Thursday, the American won't last five rounds. Hearn, who will be striving to win a record fourth world title against Roldan, has said he would jab and move in and out, "to get Roldan reaching and lunging and then move in for the kill."

"He's the one who's going to make a mistake," said Roldan after his last full workout on Monday. "He's the one who's going to lunge."

"If he gives me more room, the sooner the fight will end. Hearn won't reach the fifth round."

Roldan, 30, will be fighting for the title for the second time. He was stopped by former middleweight champion Marvin Hagler in the 10th round in 1984 in his first bid to win the middleweight crown.

Soviet soccer body disciplines fans

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Soccer Federation (SSF) has moved the next six games from a stadium in Soviet Georgia because fans pelted locker room windows with stones to show their displeasure with the home team's play.

The newspaper Sovetsky Sport said Sunday that a few hundred angry fans got out of control Oct. 17 after the USSR Cup match between the home team, Guria of the Georgian city of Lanchkhuti, and medalist of Kharkov.

Kharkov won the game 1-0, and Sovetsky Sport said Oct. 20 that the loss virtually ensured Guria would be dropped from the Soviet Union's top soccer league. "After the game, when the teams and referees entered the

locker rooms, the windows got pelted with stones. Players had to be taken to the second windowless floor. Urgent measures were taken to bring the excited mob to order," the newspaper said.

The news agency TASS said the next game of the Soviet championship series between Torpedo of Moscow and Guria, scheduled Oct. 31, would be held in Volgograd instead. After that, the next five games also will be held elsewhere, it said.

It was the second instance of soccer violence reported in the Soviet press in a little more than a month.

On Sept. 20 Kiev Dynamo fans angered by their team's loss to a Moscow squad in a nationally televised game threw rocks and

bottles at the train carrying the Moscow Spartak players. Sovetsky Sport said the violence in Lanchkhuti was the subject of a special meeting at the presidium of the Soviet Sports Federation on Oct. 24.

Georgian representatives told the meeting that fans were upset because they themselves recently finished building the new Lanchkhuti Stadium for their team.

"Sure, local people, real football fans, were unhappy with their team. Before this season started, they built an excellent stadium in Lanchkhuti. The whole district lived big league football. But the team let them down," the newspaper quoted V. Lomadze, deputy chairman of the Georgian sports committee as saying.

Karpov retains chess lead in 6th game

SEVILLE, Spain (AP) — Challenger Anatoli Karpov scored an easy 28 move draw in the sixth game of his World Chess Championship match with title holder Garry Kasparov on Monday to retain his one-point lead by 3.5-2.5.

In a quiet struggle characterised by subtle manoeuvring, Kasparov, playing white, gained a small edge from the opening. But his early advantage gradually ebbed away, and the 24-year-old champion offered a draw after playing his 28th move.

When the players shook hands, the crowd in Seville's Lope de Vega theater remained silent. This may have indicated their displeasure with the peaceful outcome.

The seventh game was scheduled for Wednesday.

"It was clearly good for Karpov to make an effortless draw like this with the black pieces. Kasparov has to solve some problems if he's going to break through," commented American grandmaster Maxim Dlugy after the game.

Australia thrashes New Zealand to grab berth in cricket semis

CHANDIGARH, India (Agencies) — Australia stormed in to the semi-finals of the World Cup cricket competition Tuesday with a convincing 17-run win over New Zealand in a crucial Group A encounter.

The New Zealand loss also means India will be the other group A team in the semi-finals. After running up 251 for eight in 50 overs, Australia bowled out New Zealand for 234 in 48.4 overs with a superb all-round display in the field.

With this win, Allan Border's men join India at the top of Group A with 16 points from five games, while the Kiwis have been knocked out of the eight-nation event.

Australia meets lowly-placed Zimbabwe in its last league match Friday, and India's final league contest will be with New Zealand on Saturday.

Geoff Marsh, who carried his bat through Australia's innings with a brilliant 126, was named man of the match.

Border wins toss

Border, mindful of his team's need to maintain their run rate, had opted to bat first when he won the toss at the start of Tuesday's match.

With the prospect of faster scoring deciding the section winners, Australia's requirement was for a big score to retain their fractional advantage over section leaders India. The morning was bright and the pitch looked flat and firm with some grass on it.

West Indies heads for disaster

West Indies' World Cup campaign has proceeded with the safety of a holiday coach trip in the hands of a driver gazing per-

manently at the passengers.

The precipice now seems unavoidable for Viv Richards and his team. The front wheels are already over the edge.

England's delight at beating West Indies in Jaipur on Monday, a result that has surely consigned the former cup holders to elimination at the group stage, was understandable. But to the impartial observer, the memory will linger of the disintegration of a once-proud team.

The bowling was ludicrously wayward — 22 wides in 38 extras — and the batting buckled with alarming ease. Even former captain Clive Lloyd, studiously polite in his newspaper comments on his former colleagues, was moved to write on Tuesday: "I find it tragic, disastrous."

To talk of the end of the era in general terms may be premature. West Indies have missed their fine all-rounder Malcolm Marshall. They have been frustrated by the slow pitches of the Indian sub-continent, a drag on both

their fast bowlers and their stroke-makers. The World Cup's strict interpretation of a wide, including a ball that rises above shoulder height, has been another constraint.

Leading Indian batsman dies

Vijay Merchant, India's finest test batsmen in the years before and after World War II, died in hospital in Bombay on Tuesday at the age of 76. The Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

Merchant, a compactly-built right-hander with one of the best techniques of any batsman of his day, toured England in 1936 and 1946, scoring more than 2,000 runs on both occasions.

In a career lasting from 1929 to 1952 he scored 13,228 first-class runs at an average of 71.11, including 44 centuries.

He played 10 test matches, scoring 859 runs at an average of 47.72 with three centuries,

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Work at Irbid sports complex revived

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Governor Akram Al Nasser on Tuesday discussed with the economic advisor of China's embassy to Jordan progress of work at the JD 7 million Irbid Sports City, which is expected to be completed within 30 months. The Sports City complex will include a stadium to accommodate 15,000 spectators, a gymnasium hall with a room for 2,000 spectators, a sports training hall, swimming pools and other utilities. The project's costs, will be financed through a government contribution of JD 2.4 million and interest-free loans from the Peoples Republic of China.

Jordan reaches Arab basketball final

ABU DHABI (J.T.) — The Jordanian military basketball team trounced the Algerian team in the Arab Military Basketball Championship with a score 81/51. Jordan will play Iraq for the title on Thursday.

Jockey club studying Piggott tax case

LONDON (AP) — The governing board of British thoroughbred racing has said that it was studying allegations that former champion jockey Lester Piggott placed bets during the time he was a rider. The jockey club said in a statement issued after an emergency meeting that it would make a full study to see whether Piggott had violated the rules of racing. Piggott, who rode more than 5,000 winners, was jailed last week for three years for tax evasion. Afterward, reports surfaced that he had placed bets on races before retiring as a jockey last year. British racing rules ban wagering by riders. The court heard that a large part of Piggott's income on which he evaded taxes came from payments added onto his regular jockey fees, and the Jockey Club said in its statement that it was powerless to police such exchanges.

Honeyghan takes wraps off for title defence

LONDON (R) — World welterweight champion Lloyd Honeyghan will take the wraps off his fragile fists on Wednesday to defend his World Boxing Council (WBC) and International Boxing Federation (IBF) titles against Mexican challenger Jorge Vaca. Honeyghan, unbeaten in 31 fights, is making the fourth defence of his title and if successful he will equal lightweight Jim Watt's string of world championship defences — the longest among British boxers since World War II.

Bugner announces retirement

LONDON (AP) — Heavyweight boxer Joe Bugner left Britain by plane Monday, promising to return to face a court battle with his ex-wife over child maintenance payments but confirming he has retired for good from the ring. Bugner, stopped for only the third time in his 30-year career by Frank Bruno in a highly publicised nontitle bout Saturday night, said he would be back next month, but not to fight again.

Oman International Rally

MUSCAT (J.T.) — The final round of Middle East Rally Championship is due to start in Muscat at 16.30 on Wednesday, Oct. 28.

A total of 23 entries are expected to start this important round of championships. Middle East championship positions after 4 rounds:

1) Mohammad Ibn Sulayem (UAE) 94
2) Saeed Al Hajri (Q) 78
3) Lasse Lampi (SF) 48
4) Michel Saleh (LEB) 22
5) Ahmed Khalifa (UAE) 22

The rally is scheduled to finish at 14.30 on Friday, Oct. 30 in Muscat after covering a total distance of 1,128 kms, featuring 332 kms of high speed special stages split into 22 sections.

Soviet newcomer upsets seeded American in women's tennis

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — Unseeded Leila Meskhi of the Soviet Union upset 10th-seeded American Melissa Gurney 7-5, 6-0 on Monday to advance to the second round of a \$75,000 women's tennis tournament here.

Another Soviet newcomer, Natalia Bykova, defeated Australian Louise Field 6-3, 7-5, in a first-round duel of unseeded players. Gurney, who won only seven points in the second set, said that she, but she dominated Gurney in the second set with consistent groundstrokes.

Two seeded Americans — Elly Hakami, seeded ninth, and Gretchen Magers, seeded 11th — easily advanced to the second round, but 14th seed Hu Na, who defected to the United States from China in 1982, was pushed before beating Australian Elizabeth Min-

U.S. college football poll

NEW YORK (AP) — The top twenty teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, record through games of Oct. 24, total points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 and last week's ranking:

	Record	Pts	PVS
1. Oklahoma	4-7-0	1,176	5
2. Nebraska	1-7-0	1,134	2
3. Miami Fla.	5-0-0	1,108	3
4. Florida St.	6-1-0	986	4
5. LSU	6-0-1	952	5
6. Auburn	6-0-1	900	6
7. UCLA	6-1-0	842	7
8. Syracuse	7-0-0	774	8
9. Notre Dame	5-1-0	732	9
10. Florida	5-2-0	612	10
11. Indiana	6-1-0	546	15
12. Georgia	6-2-0	491	12
13. Tennessee	5-1-1	466	13
14. Clemson	6-1-0	459	7
15. Ohio State	5-1-1	327	16
16. Alabama	5-2-0	279	17
17. Oklahoma S	6-1-0	187	19
18. Penn State	6-2-0	184	18
19. South Caro	5-2-0	112	—
20. Michigan S	4-2-1	110	14

Other receiving votes: Arizona State 92, Texas A-and-M 39, Pitt 30, Arkansas 23, Air Force 11, Michigan 8, Wyoming 8, Texas 4, Iowa 3, San Jose State 3, Oregon 1, Southern California 1.



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NFL gets back to its old form

NEW YORK (AP) — The real NFL players are back and so for the most part is real NFL form — Jim McMahon coming off the bench to pull one out for the Chicago Bears, the Seattle Seahawks and New York Giants playing like they were supposed to before the term "replacement football" was invented.

Sunday was a day, in fact, when just about everyone played like they hadn't been away four weeks.

From the Giants, Seahawks and Bears to the New Orleans Saints, Miami Dolphins and Cincinnati Bengals, who also demon-

strated their pre-strike tendencies, what should have happened, strike or not.

Only San Diego, a 42-21 winner over Kansas City, picked up where its unbeaten strike team left off. The 5-1 chargers are now off to their best start since 1968.

The Giants won their first game since the Super Bowl, routing St. Louis 30-7 in the first non-strike game ever at Giants stadium for which all the tickets weren't sold.

And they looked like the NFL champions, with Phil Simms nearly duplicating his 22-of-25 Super Bowl performance by completing 17 of 21 with three touchdown passes. They also looked like a team that can fulfill coach

Bill Parcells' wishes by winning their next nine — about what they will need to make the playoffs after the 0-5 start.

McMahon has been out since last Nov. 23, after surgery to repair a damaged shoulder.

The Chicago Quarterback, which has won its last 23 starts, came on in relief of Mike Tomczak after four turnovers and two roughing the kicker penalties had helped Tampa Bay to a 20-0 lead over the Bears.

His performance was similar to the one he gave two years ago, coming off the bench in a come-from-behind win over Minnesota. He went 17 of 24 for 195 yards and led Chicago 71 yards in six plays for the winning touchdown

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Indians, in control of Jaffna, start resettlement of Tamils

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Agencies) — Indian troops, in control of Jaffna town, on Tuesday began trying to resettle thousands of Tamil refugees displaced by more than two weeks of fighting, Indian officials said.

An estimated 56,000 Tamils took refuge in temples and schools in and around Jaffna after India launched an offensive on Oct. 10 against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the largest rebel militia.

Thousands of other civilians were believed to have fled to other parts of the island. Jaffna, some 300 kilometres north of Colombo, had a peacetime population of about 150,000.

The offensive, which was completed Monday, came after the Tigers rejected an Indian-sponsored peace accord aimed at ending the Tamil 4-year-old separatist war. The Tigers also were accused of killing 200 Sinhalese in a rampage earlier this month.

Fresh violence blamed on Tamil rebels was reported Tuesday in the eastern port of Batticaloa.

A senior military official, who briefed reporters on condition of not being identified, said rebels shot to death a Sri Lankan sol-

dier and two military reservists who were clearing roads of mines.

Tamil rebels have used mines and remote-controlled explosives to blow up military and civilian vehicles.

Indian troops on Tuesday remained around the huge Nallur Temple on the northern fringe of Jaffna, where Tamil rebels were believed hiding among some 30,000 civilians who took refuge there.

India has been air-dropping food to the temple because of rebel sniper fire in the area. Roads leading to the temple were believed to be heavily mined, Indian officials said.

Journalists taken to Jaffna on Monday said they heard gunfire while being driven around by Indian soldiers, indicating sniper attacks.

Nirupam Sen, Indian deputy high commissioner, on Tuesday was quoted in a local Tamil language newspaper, Virakesari, as

saying Indian troops have begun trying to resettle Tamil civilians in Jaffna and other areas in the northern peninsula cleared of rebels.

Six Indian Red Cross officials arrived in Jaffna on Monday to supervise the distribution of 6,000 tonnes of food and medical supplies donated by India, Mr. Sen said.

About 20,000 Indian troops are in Sri Lanka to fight Tamil rebels estimated to number no more than 2,000.

India sent the troops after it signed the peace accord with Sri Lanka on July 29. Under the accord, the rebels were to surrender their weapons. In exchange, a new regional government was to be set up in provinces in the north and east to give Tamils more say in their own affairs.

Major-General A.S. Kalkat, directing military operations, told reporters the Indians had suffered 167 dead and 619 wounded since the offensive was launched on Oct. 10. In addition 38 were reported missing in action.

About 600 Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) guerrillas had been killed and 300 captured, Indian officials said.

Gen. Kalkat said there were

still pockets of resistance in the west of the city. He said Tiger guerrillas were sniping in pairs from tall buildings or trees, impeding "de-mining and mopping up operations."

He said it was difficult to tell the guerrillas from the refugees. "One day they're in black pointing guns at us and the next day they're in white mingling with refugees."

Most of the Tigers and their leaders are believed to have slipped out of the Indian cordon thrown around Jaffna.

Replying to a question, Gen. Kalkat said LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran was probably at Point Pedro on the east coast of the Jaffna peninsula "for an easy getaway."

Asked how much longer the war would continue, Gen. Kalkat said: "The Indian army is not at war. We are here to enforce the peace accord and our mission is to disarm the militants, that's all."

Gen. Kalkat said about 90 to 100 guerrillas had been captured in the peninsula. Asked about cyanide suicide capsules Tigers carry into battle he said: "Well, they didn't use them so we took them away."

Bangladesh ferry sinks, 100 reported missing

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Divers plunged into the fast-moving Padma River on Tuesday, hunting for more than 100 people missing after a ferry sank at Aricha, 160 kilometres north west of Dhaka, officials said.

The officials said many of the missing passengers were believed trapped inside the hull of the double-deck ferry, which sank Monday after hitting a submerged silt island.

The officials in Aricha told the Associated Press by telephone that divers had found 10 bodies floating at least two kilometres downstream from the site of the accident.

The ferry was the second in two weeks to capsiz in Bangladesh. Another ferry with about 200 passengers sank outside Dhaka on Oct. 15. Officials said 10 people died and 25 were missing following that accident.

The Aricha officials, who spoke on condition of not being identified, said the ferry Monday had 450 passengers, more than double its sanctioned capacity. It was on a daily run from the south western district of Faridpur to Aricha.

Police at Aricha said at least 300 people were rescued by another ferry and fishing boats. Some survivors said passengers panicked after water was seen gushing through a hole in the bottom of the ferry.

"All the passengers scrambled to come out on the deck of the ferry. It was a terrible scene," said Mumtazul Ferdous, a survivor.

Officials said divers had not located the ferry, which was under at least 27 metres of water. They said the exact number would not be known until the ferry was brought to the surface.

The government-owned Bengali-language newspaper Damik Bangla said the ferry virtually broke in two as it struck the submerged silt island.

The Dhaka opposition leaders to discuss protest 'siege'

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's two feuding opposition leaders have agreed to meet for the first time ever to discuss plans for a protest "siege" of Dhaka aimed at toppling the government.

The meeting was called after three people were killed and more than 250 injured in clashes between police and opposition demonstrators outside Dhaka on Monday.

Home (Interior) Minister Abdul Matin said 526 political activists had been arrested up to Tuesday, in an attempt to foil the siege. Among them are five opposition members of parliament and important dissident leaders.

Opposition sources said on Tuesday the meeting between Awami League chief Sheikh

Hasina and Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) leader Begum Khaleda Zia could take place on Wednesday. But they said the two still disagree over the venue.

"If we can get over this last bit of hassle, the meeting will take place tomorrow (Wednesday)," BNP Secretary-General K.M. Obaidur Rahman said.

The two women have traded invective at various rallies in the past but have decided to bury the hatchet and campaign for Gen. Ershad's downfall.

Government officials said two people died in Comilla in the south east and one in the northern district of Rajshahi when police fired on demonstrators attacking government offices in the run-up to the "siege" proposed by 21 opposition parties.

Radio Venceremos, voice of the FMLN, said the rebels would call a nationwide transport stoppage in protest at the killing.

Protesters blaming the government for the killing burned two buses and a government car in San Salvador, and about 100 war refugees and relatives of assassinated or missing people occupied the city cathedral.

In the Costa Rican capital of San Jose, Salvadorean Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta denied any government link with the murder. He said the peace dialogue with the Marxist rebels would continue, possibly in Mexico. He gave no date.

The two sides said earlier this month, after stalemate talks in Caracas, that they would meet in Mexico City between Oct. 30 and Nov. 4.

Ceasefires in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala by Nov. 7 are key provisions of the regional peace plan signed by five Central American presidents in Guatemala City in August.

The rebel Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), allied to the FMLN, said in a statement from Mexico that it was considering breaking off the talks because

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Black cats spirited to Halloween safe house

CHICAGO (R) — A shelter for stray pets has said it will not release any cats for adoption until after Halloween because of evidence the animals have been used in party costumes and witchcraft rituals. Jane Alvaro, a spokeswoman for the Anti-Cruelty Society, said the group receives inquiries about its black cat supply each year when Halloween rolls around. Investigators in the past have found some of the animals wind up being used as costume accessories and are then abandoned, she said. There is also evidence, she said, that some of the animals face an even worse fate, being used in bloodletting rituals by self-proclaimed witches. She said the agency has about 50 cats on hand at any given time. "There were about six black ones and they've all been taken to a nice safe place somewhere else," she said.

Mother trades baby for \$50 bag of cocaine

CHICAGO (R) — A woman who admitted trading her 22-month-old son for \$50 worth of cocaine has been charged with child abandonment, police has said. Police were checking into the mother's story that she exchanged the baby for a small amount of cocaine in June and that the cocaine dealer later abandoned the baby, called "Baby Tony" by child welfare authorities. "She used the child as some type of collateral for her admitted cocaine addiction," Commander Enrico Divito told Reuters. The mother, Lou Ann Powell, who police allege is a prostitute and habitual drug user, has another infant son born with cocaine in his system who is now in a foster home, as is "Baby Tony." If convicted of the felony charge Powell could face a jail term of at least one year and the loss of her children.

Last survivor of Potemkin mutiny dies

DUBLIN (R) — The last survivor of the 1905 mutiny on the Soviet battleship Potemkin has died at his Dublin home aged 104. Ivan Beshoff, whose family runs a string of popular fish-and-chip shops in the Irish capital, was a junior engineer aboard the Potemkin when the crew mutinied in the Black Sea. The mutiny was later recognised as the first major show of discontent in the Russian forces and a prelude to the 1917 revolution that brought in the Communist state. After the mutiny, the Odessa-born Beshoff fled first to London where he met Russian revolutionary leader Lenin. Later he moved to Ireland where he was twice imprisoned as a suspected Russian spy. He later married an Irish woman, had seven children and founded his local fish trade business.

Titanic safe to be opened today

PARIS (AP) — A jewel-filled satchel and a purser's strongbox pulled from the wreck of the Titanic will be opened early Thursday morning in a live television show. "There have been rumours that there is nothing in the safe," John Joslyn, executive producer of "Return to the Titanic...Live," told a news conference Monday. "But I'm here to tell you there are artifacts in that safe. I'm not going to tell you what." As Joslyn spoke, two uniformed guards escorted two silver safes into the meeting room of the Royal Monceau Hotel. The safes, which were not opened, contained the valise and purser's strongbox, he said. The two-hour show at the Museum of Science and Industry will be carried live via satellite, beginning at 2 a.m. (0100 GMT), in the United States, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Italy, Colombia, Peru, Argentina and Hong Kong. Negotiations also are under way in other countries, Joslyn said. His company, Westgate Entertainment, was one of the investors in the salvage operation.

90 trucks stranded at vandalised bridge

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Thieves have removed 39 steel bolts from a bridge, paralysing heavy goods traffic across the Rubana River in northern Tanzania, officials have said. About 90 trucks, most of them carrying cotton and food from landlocked Burundi and Rwanda to the Kenyan port of Mombasa, were on Monday stranded at the crossing where the main bridge was declared unsafe 10 days ago. A prefabricated Bailey bridge was being taken to the site and will be erected later this week, the officials said.

\$147,000 raised to help save rhinos

LONDON (R) — A London auction on Monday raised £87,000 (\$147,000) to help save the black rhinoceros from extinction. Celebrities and conservationists packed Sotheby's auction house to bid for 60 donated lots including works of art, fine wines, fishing holidays and a Kenyan safari. The auction was held for the British-based Rhino Rescue Appeal, an organisation set up to assist Kenya save the black rhinoceros from extinction by raising £1.2 million (\$2 million) to provide and maintain four sanctuaries. The black rhinoceros population is estimated at only 400 animals, half of which live in Kenya. In 1970 there were 20,000 black rhinoceroses in Kenya. Poachers illegally hunt the animal for its horn. Rhinoceros horns are sold to the Middle East for dagger handles. In some Asian countries they are ground up and sold as an aphrodisiac and medicine.

Man strikes gold with pick, shovel

DARWIN, Australia (R) — An Australian prospector who has been "scratching away for years" with a pick and shovel has found a vein of almost pure gold worth a fortune. Retired meatworker Ray Hall, 62, struck lucky near Tennant Creek, about 1000 kilometres south of Darwin, in an area worked by Chinese goldminers in the last century. Mining officials said a drum full of ore brought in by Hall last week was valued at more than one million dollars (\$710,000). Full-scale drilling operations were expected to begin as soon as the find had been evaluated, they added. Northern Territory Mines and Energy Minister Barry Coulter said the vein of quartz was rich in gold and the find was likely to prove substantial. "Anyone who can fill a 44 gallon (166 litre) drum with earth and have over a third of it full of gold in a few minutes is doing all right," Coulter said. "It is truly a marvellous story. He and his lady have been scratching away for years in that area and they just stumbled on it," the minister said. "He was digging out the back of his shed when he came across a whole reef of quartz. He filled the drum, left his wife in charge and drove into town to ask our officials to look at what he had. They almost fell off their chairs. The drum was full of very large gold nuggets."

Therapist got help to plumb memories

NEW YORK (AP) — Ruth Westheimer, the sex therapist known to her radio and television fans as Dr. Ruth, sought treatment from a psychoanalyst last spring when she found herself harking off childhood memories as she tried to write her autobiography. Mrs. Westheimer said Monday in the New York Times that she was only following the advice she often gives her listeners: "On the air, I say constantly to people with problems, 'do go to a counsellor or therapist.'" She had been holding back painful memories of childhood, when she waited in vain in a Swiss orphanage for her parents to escape from Germany, a period she had either avoided or spoke of without going into depth. She was able to deal with some of the memories in analysis. Her book, "all in a lifetime," also discloses that Mrs. Westheimer's first sexual intercourse was in a haystack in Israel when she was 17. What bothers her now is that contraception wasn't used. "I am not happy about that, but I know much better now, and so does everyone who listens to my radio programme," she said.

U.S. releases \$75m aid to Manila

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost on Tuesday told President Corason Aquino that Washington was releasing \$75 million more in aid to her government within a few hours.

Mr. Armacost made the announcement to reporters after a 45-minute meeting with the president. He said they did not discuss allegations that a U.S. military attaché had supported Filipino mutineers during the August coup attempt.

"I am here basically to reaffirm

the unwavering support of the United States government to the administration of President Aquino and look for ways that we can provide substantial, swift and timely help," he said.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Constabulary said some 100 Communist New People's Army guerrillas attacked a town hall on Mindoro Island on Monday, killing one policeman and three civilians.

It said police and soldiers were surprised by the attack on the town of Magsaysay, 248

kilometres south of Manila, but inflicted undetermined casualties on the raiders in a 45-minute battle.

The report said rebels took two policemen hostage as they fled with four rifles, a radio set and eight typewriters.

Mr. Armacost said U.S. assistance was the "focal point" of his talks with Mrs. Aquino and added he informed her that Washington would release within hours \$75 million to help cover her government's budget deficits.

Protesters, police clash as S. Korea votes in referendum

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — A new constitution paving the way for sweeping democratic reforms appeared headed for approval in Tuesday's national referendum.

During the voting, 120,000 police stood guard to prevent protests by dissidents.

Hundreds of radicals demanding a boycott of the referendum and overthrow of the government battled riot police in front of Myungdong Roman Catholic Cathedral in the heart of Seoul.

Protesters hurled scores of fire-bombs and rocks as police held them back with volleys of tear gas.

Although vote counting was not due to begin until the polls closed at 6 p.m. (0900 GMT), election officials said the new constitution was almost certain to be approved because at least 67 per cent of the country's 25.6 million voters had cast ballots. The law required a minimum 50 per cent turnout, and the measure needed a simple majority to pass.

The government agreed to the new constitution and other reforms after massive protests for full democracy during the summer, and the measure is seen as having the broad support of Koreans.

"Our long awaited aspirations are about to come true with this referendum," said businessman Chung Sung-Nam as he cast his vote in Seoul.

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of the murder.

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The two sides said earlier this month, after stalemate talks in Caracas, that they would meet in Mexico City between Oct. 30 and Nov. 4.

Ceasefires in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala by Nov. 7 are key provisions of the regional peace plan signed by five Central American presidents in Guatemala City in August.

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Mrs. Reagan's mother dies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Edith Luckett Davis, the mother of U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan, died of a stroke Monday at her home in Phoenix, Arizona, the White House announced. She was 91.

Mrs. Davis, a onetime actress who was the widow of Chicago neurosurgeon Loyal Davis, had been ailing for several years.

The White House said she died at 2:15 (1915 GMT) of a cerebral thrombosis, a blood clot in the brain and a form of stroke.

President Ronald Reagan was told first about Mrs. Davis' death by Mrs. Reagan's press secretary, Elaine Crispin, as he concluded an interview. He immediately went to the residence to inform

his wife and remained with her the rest of the afternoon.

Mrs. Reagan, who underwent breast cancer surgery on Oct. 17 and returned to the White House last Thursday, was described by Mrs. Crispin as "very upset."

Mrs. Davis had been ill for some time and had round-the-clock medical care at her condominium. "She died peacefully in her sleep," Mrs. Crispin said.

Mrs. Reagan last saw her mother on Aug. 13 before joining her husband at their ranch for a summer vacation. Mrs. Reagan visited with her mother, who has been confined to a wheel chair for several years, a number of times a year.

U.N. chief appeals for more aid to Africa

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Africa is facing an economic crisis as deadly as drought and famine, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Monday in an appeal for more aid to the beleaguered continent.

"Africa is in trouble," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said, urging reporters to bring its plight to the world's attention.

He said the situation is worse than it was 18 months ago when the United Nations devised a recovery programme in an extraordinary special session. Despite the U.N. initiative, aid to Africa actually declined last year, he said.

"I feel the process of recovery and development is in jeopardy in many, many parts of Africa," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

He attributed the crisis to falling commodity prices, mounting debt, worsening interest and exchange rates and insufficient development assistance.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar urged the international community to "act quickly to alleviate human suffering" in Africa.

"There is an urgent necessity for the donor community to translate its concern and commitment into immediate action and make available net additional financial resources for the continent," he said.

The U.N. programme called for about \$45 billion in aid by 1990. U.N. officials said Monday they do not yet know how much aid Africa has received since the programme began in May 1986.

But Mr. Perez de Cuellar said more resources are needed. "Clearly, in a financial climate such as the one prevailing now, such transfers must be even harder to imagine," he said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SEARF
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WHAT'S UP, JACK?

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ Q 8
♥ 7 6 2
♦ A 9 8
♣ A K 10 7 2

EAST
♠ J 9 5
♥ 7 6
♦ A 10 8 4
♣ Q 4
♦ Q J 8 5 2

SOUTH
♠ A K 10 4 3 2
♥ J 9 3
♦ K J 5
♣ 4

The bidding:
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
4 ♥ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣

You do not necessarily need the material to launch an attack. Sometimes the threat is as potent as the deed itself.

This hand dropped up during the semifinals sessions of the Open Pairs Bridge Olympiad in Miami Beach. Sitting East-West were a Swedish pair. Their opponents, a

pair from Iceland, reached four spades on the auction show. As you can see, it is apparently a cast-iron contract, but watch how the play developed.

East signalled enthusiastically on his partner's opening lead of the king of hearts, so West continued with the queen of hearts and another. In with the ace of hearts, East took stock.

On this auction it was quite likely that declarer had a six-card suit, and he certainly had to have the king of diamonds and ace-king of trumps for his opening bid. Therefore, there was no legitimate way to defeat the contract. The only hope was to convince South that the defenders were trying to promote a trump trick.

Suited the action to the thought, East continued with the 13th heart. Declarer pulled a diamond and West carefully rifled with the nine, forcing dummy to overruff with the queen. This defense planned in declarer's mind the thought that East had started with three spades headed by the jack. So he led the eight of spades from the board and finessed the 10. Another contract that had seemed foolproof was not export-proof.